Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XXI, NO. 20. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1060.

SPRING HATS.

NEW SPRING STYLES OF

STIFF HATS.

All the Newest Shapes in All Qualities at

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO'S.

Ypsilanti, Feb. 23d, 1884.

SPRING STYLES OF SHIRTS.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

White and Fancy Shirts!

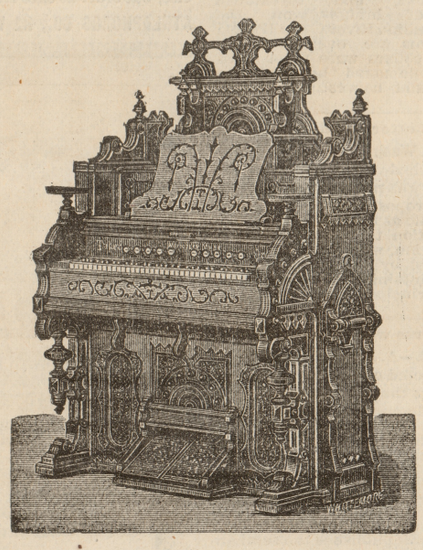
In All Qualities and Prices. Also

A Full Line of Coarse Working Shirts

Made to our Special Order, Equal to the Best Home Made. We warrant them Never to Rip nor the Buttons to come off, and only 75 cts. Each.

WORTLEY BROS.

THE TABER! TABER TABER



1,400 And over, Sold in Washtenaw Co. and Vicinity. **1,400**

Chas. E. Samson, Ypsilanti, Mich.,

Dealer in ALL KINDS of Musical Merchandise.

What do YOU want in the Line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS?

Our NEW STOCK Includes All the

New Novelties AND Finest Qualities.

Neckwear, Underwear,
Shirts, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Hosiery,
Cuffs, Suspenders,

And All the Little Articles Usually included under the Head of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ALBAN & BEGOLE, Clothiers,

16 Congress Street, Ypsilanti.

Successors to ALBAN & CRANE.

City and Vicinity News.

Friends having business at the Probate office will do themselves and us a favor by requesting notices published in the COMMERCIAL.

The Saline celebration the 4th was a big success.

Evan Begole and men were in his harvest field July 5th.

The Republican county convention is to be held at Ann Arbor July 31st.

Members of the Union Prohibition club look out for a notice of meeting next week.

Much obliged for a nice boquet of beautiful water lillies placed on our table.

There has not been for years a nicer lot of hay put in barns and stacks than this year.

Marshal Cremer stayed until Thursday night and got the spice of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. Moorman is re-building the ruins adjoining the Follett house. It will form part of the hotel.

Dr. Bell from Grand Rapids presents his card this week to our readers a practitioner of dentistry.

By going 150 feet deeper, about 1000 feet it is hoped to induce the sanitarium well to produce gas.

Good reason why Mayor C. L. Yost can sell first class carriges and harness so low. He is a salaried officer.

Rev. Dr. McCorkle closed up his series of sermons on "The Oneness in Christ," last Sunday morning, by a masterly and impressive discourse.

Ypsilanti base ball club went to Bay City the 4th and returned victorious with the following score: morning, 13 to 2, after noon, 6 to 4.

Our ex-boot and shoe man Mr. John Boyce is making good use of his time. He is repairing in good style his late purchase opposite the Baptist church. It is going to be a handsome residence.

O. E. Thompson has done a big job of painting on the upper Deubel flouring mill. The upper portions were reached by a swinging platform. The awnings at this mill will be a decided improvement and convenience.

Owen's mineral well is pronounced by the veteran druggist S. H. Dimick as giving the best medical water as yet known in the world. On being pumped out, sulphurated hydrogen gas broke through but not enough to disturb the valuable properties.

Rev. Mr. MacLean was unable to fill his appointment to speak at Good Templars hall last Sunday afternoon. He speaks tomorrow afternoon. Those who gathered there last Sunday heard good speeches from Messrs. Frank Hinckley and G. L. Foote.

The Detroit Times is sued for libel by a hotel keeper at Sandwich. The Times called public attention to the shameful excesses at the springs and at the hotel. The man instead of the Times needs to be mulched in damages.

The Fourth passed quietly in this city, an occasional booming gun and firecracker. Principal Willits indulged in fire works at his residence. The Arbeiter Society band promenaded the city and had social festivities on their grounds.

Mr. Haywood has been exhibiting an effective fire extinguisher. Wednesday evening a big bonfire was made and in the presence of several hundred citizens the fire was put out by a Harden bomb shell extinguisher, so quick as to make the eye snap.

Forty dollers in the hands of parties who have no business with it. This sum was taken the evening before the fourth from the pants pocket of Mr. Wm. Deubel, Huron St. Mr. D. was awakened but too late. His pants were left on the stoop, nothing taken but the money. The kitchen door was inadvertantly left unfastened.

Nearly two columns of private obituary in a paper that so recently oondemned such notices in the strongest terms, does not speak well for the consistency of the "managing editor." Such examples, however, are too common to cause surprise.—*Sentinel.*

The above is utterly false. We challenge the Sentinel to find a paragraph, sentence or word in the columns of the Commercial condemning obituary notices. But on the other hand approving such notices.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SERIOUS.—Last Sunday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, some boys placed a quantity of straw under the cars and on the platform of the L. S. & M. S. freight house, setting fire to it. Earnest, a son of Mr. B. Brundage, discovered the fire and informed his father who put it out before serious damage had been done. The guilty boys are known, and this is not their first offense. They should receive attention.

Again we call the attention of our readers to the column of special notices on the last (local) page. It will be found interesting reading, also affording a cheap and effective means of advertising, for certain purposes. Advertisements will appear in the following order: 1st, Notice of meetings of special importance, etc.; 2nd, Lost; 3rd, Found; 4th, Wanted; 5th, To rent; 6th, For sale; 7th, Business points. Professional cards head the column.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF YPSILANTI.

We give a list of the saloon keepers of Ypsilanti and their bondsmen. Among the latter we are sorry to see the names of some who we believe could not have been induced to sign the bonds upon mature reflection. The common council of Ypsilanti have deliberately pledged the city to enter into a co-partnership with these saloon keepers for the purpose of adding a small sum to the city treasury. The business costs the city more than it pays for licenses. It has during the past week sent numerous specimens of its work out upon our streets, disgusting all who meet them; as we are writing this, constable Palmer is taking one of their poor howling victims to the lock up on a delivery wagon, being obliged to hold him onto the bottom of the wagon by main force; another expense to the city, a striking illustration of the result of a law whose aim is to make the business respectable. It is to-day bringing many in this city nearer to a drunkard's grave, who, were the business blotted out, would be valuable citizens. It is taking, to-day, from some of the children in Ypsilanti, the care which a loving father should bestow, and leaving them to charity or to become an expense to the city. Happiness is driven from homes, tears are caused to flow by this business. It is a curse to every inhabitant of the city, a benefit to none.

For the rum-sellers and their bondsmen we have no harsh word. They are fully supported by law and backed up by the moral sentiment of the supporters of the law, including a great many earnest temperance workers.

We do not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the character of the men whose names are given in the following list. We are personally acquainted with some of them and know them to be possessed of noble traits. They make good neighbors, of kind and liberal dispositions. Of the business itself the above is but too true.

SALOON KEEPERS OF YPSILANTI AND THEIR BONDSMEN.

Geo. W. Cady,—Joseph Follmor and L. Z. Foerster, bondsmen.

Geo. J. Ament,—L. Z. Foerster and A. Fletcher, bondsmen.

Allen & Dailey,—John Terns and Geo. Moorman, bondsmen.

Richell & Terns,—A. Fletcher and H. Hardinghaus, bondsmen.

W. H. Lewis,—P. Ferrier and T. Neat, bondsmen.

George Thum,—T. Neat and A. Fletcher, bondsmen.

J. Terns,—R. Kopp and L. Z. Foerster, bondsmen.

Foerster & Hardinghaus,—Nicholas Max and A. Fletcher, bondsmen.

Capt. Bortle,—Jas. M. Nichols and Seth Arnold, bondsmen.

W. Hawkins,—D. Quirk and P. Ferrier, bondsmen.

Nicholas Max,—Wm. Roberts and H. Hardinghaus, bondsmen.

Geo. Moorman,—Chas. Collins and Arthur Coe, bondsmen.

THE POPULATION OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Post and Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, July 8.—The complete census returns are now in from Washtenaw county and show the population of the townships to be as follows, to which is added the United States census of 1880:

	1884.	1880.
Ann Arbor city	7,926	8,061
Ann Arbor township	1,422	1,400
Augusta	1,824	1,640
Bridgewater	1,202	1,255
Dexter	792	873
Freedom	1,330	1,373
Lima	1,020	1,021
Lodi	1,351	1,377
Lyndon	707	735
Manchester	2,459	2,394
Northfield	1,201	1,273
Pittsfield	1,259	1,233
Salem	1,312	1,192
Saline	1,740	1,927
Scio	2,207	2,207
Sharon	1,162	1,161
Superior	1,195	1,253
Sylvan	2,268	2,265
Webster	932	969
York	1,889	1,717
Ypsilanti city	5,805	4,984
Ypsilanti township	1,360	1,459
Total	41,664	41,848

ANOTHER REASON

In addition to what has been stated the Commercial has another and serious objection to the resignation and leaving of Rev. Mr. Sunderland. Mr. Sunderland is one of those sterling men whose principles are based on the bed rock. He is a radical on the temperance question, a pronounced political prohibitionist. Honest and fearless in the expression of his sentiments, ever ready to endorse and back up a conscientious journal and aid the good cause by voice, pen and vote. It is a pity to lose such a public man from our community. But the broad state of Minnesota is to be the gainer.

MARRIED.

YOUNGS—TUTTLE.—At the residence of the bride's father, June 29th, 1884, by Rev. Edward G. Wood, MR. EDWARD YOUNGS, of Ypsilanti, and MISS LOUISA TUTTLE, of Willis.

DIED.

HARRIS.—In this city, July 5th, of Consumption, JAMES HARRIS, aged 45.

Mr. Harris was born in Canada and was for many years a Methodist minister.

PERSONALS.

Mr. W. J. Cox, teacher at Calumet, L. S. is visiting his mother Mrs. Mary A. Cox.

Chas. Humphrey, of Kalamazoo, was in the city last week.

Wm. Bell of Brainerd, Minn., made us a short call Monday.

Mrs. A. A. Bedell and son Retie are visiting friends in Clayton.

Hon. L. D. Norris was in town this week looking after his real estate interests.

Miss Minnie Ellis has been visiting friends in Lodi.

Miss Nettie Dale of Charlotte has been visiting Miss May Moon of this place.

Dr. Oakley was elected president of the County Medical Society at its late meeting in this city.

Mr. C. Cornwell and family, Huron St., are at their annual summer resort Martha's Vinyard.

Prof. A. F. Burr, principal of the Hanover public school, is visiting friends in this city.

Prof. H. W. Miller of South Lyons, is spending his vacation visiting at Mr. Geo. Thompson's.

Mrs. Lizzie Farnum with her daughters Jennie and Bessie, have gone to Albion to spend the summer.

The Grand Rapids Press speaks in high terms of Principal Willit's address at their High school commencement.

Misses Lutie and Matie Earl who have been teaching are spending their vacation at home.

The Misses Shupe, Sarah and Hattie of Cleveland, Ohio, spent the Fourth with their friend Miss Matie Cody.

Mr. W. L. Pack moved last week into his new residence on Washington St. south. A nice home. Old neighbors and friends accompany them with kind greetings.

Miss Allie Barnes attended the Commencement of the young ladies seminary at Kalamazoo and spend a few days visiting friends. Now at home.

Mr. Bert Boyce, of Lansing who has been visiting his parents for a few days left Monday for Port Huron to visit an uncle before returning to Lansing.

Mr. Geo. A. Neat who has been confined to his house several weeks by sickness is convalescing and able in part to attend to his business.

Col. Delos Philips, president of the day made a telling speech at the laying of the corner stone of the Kalamazoo County Court house on the Fourth.

Mayor C. L. Yost, D. L. Quirk, P. Ferrier, Marshal Cremer and Burk Spencer C. R. Whitman, Geo. Albon and others joined the mighty throng in Chicago this week.

The Black River Falls, (Wis.) Journal speaks in high terms of the present of a flag given by our former citizen Maj. W. F. Halleck to the Post of the G. A. and R. at that place, also recording his interesting history.

Mr. R. Lambie and family left Wednesday to be absent a couple of months at the sea shore and on the White mountains. Mrs. L. and daughter Euna had just returned from a pleasant visit to her mother and sister at Wahjamega.

The Worcester Gazette, the New England Home Journal and Worcester Daily Spy all give charming account of Mrs. Allie Woodford's Elocution Prize recitations. The Judges were composed of leading citizens of that famous Massachusetts town.

Mr. Geo. B. Jackson, who has been traveling in Indiana during the last three months, returned home Tuesday. He has bought the right to sell the Burk patent farm gate for St. Clair, Tuscola, Sanalac and Huron counties. He leaves Monday for Port Huron to engage in their manufacture.

Rev. J. T. Sunderland, who has been pastor of the Unitarian church at Ann Arbor for a number of years, an able and popular preacher has resigned and gone to Chicago. Mr. Sunderland, like his brother in this city is a thorough going and influential prohibitionist and will be greatly missed on this as well as other accounts.

Mr. J. T. H. Churchill and his daughters are visiting his sisters, Mrs. Lacey and Miss Amy Churchill. Mr. C. lived in Ypsilanti when quite young, coming to Y. in 1826. He lift in 1853 and has never returned. Some of the old land marks look natural, especially the Huron river. He now resides at Green Bay, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Stringham and Miss Stringham, formerly of Detroit, now of Oshkosh, Wis., are sojourning at the Michigan Exchange. They leave this week for Ypsilanti.—*Every Saturday.*

CENSUS NOTES.

Ypsilanti town has gained 99—good boys to stay on the farm.

Our city has paced ahead 321.

Pittsfield has lost 26. Too many young men gone into the cities or out west.

Saline looses 187.

Superior looses 58. What is the matter with those roving boys leaving such rich soil?

York gains 172—Milan did it.

Washtenaw county the garden of the world goes behind 184. What naughty boys to run away from paradise.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Tuesday July 15th at 3 o'clock P. M. in the chapel of the M. E. church. All ladies interested in temperance work are invited.

BATH HOUSE REGISTER.

The following is a list of the persons from abroad who registered during the past week. Where the state is not mentioned the address is Mich.:

SANITARIUM.

H. G. VanTuyl, Detroit.
J. B. Burkart, Big Rapids.
C. R. Gilbert, Chicago, Ill.
Sarah McKinlay, Riggstown, Ont.
Mrs. Dunam McKinlay, " "
Lima Henemick, Detroit.
Herman Beckley, Elkhart, Ind.
A. G. Hennequin, Ann Arbor.
John Ryan, Northville.
W. A. Randel, Detroit.
L. L. Robinson, Chicago, Ill.
L. F. Rose, and wife, Bay City.
W. H. McElroy, Detroit.
Anton Dunneback, "
Daniel Dilworth, "
Frances A. St. John, Reading.
H. W. Eldred, Detroit.
Nettie Fisher, "
Mrs. G. F. Case, "
H. W. Furber, E. Northwood N. H.
Alonzo Eaton, Detroit.
Wm. E. Denrick, "
Wm. A. Deuress, Niles.
P. J. Doyl and wife, Chicago, Ill.
J. St. Neal, wife and daughter, Toledo, O.
Chas. Dusbin, Toledo, O.
Miss Flora Philips, Kalamazoo.
L. Musliner, Detroit.
Edward Morris, Utica, N. Y.
Henry K. Sweeting, Westmorland, N. Y.
R. B. May, Chicago.
C. D. Dolbeer, Kensington, Ill.
Mrs. John H. Fox, Bay View.
Lawrence Newman, Chicago.
J. Jacob Koch, Ann Arbor.
M. S. Wunderlich, Jackson.
Carrie Pomeroy, Oberlin, O.
Mrs. Geo. Emerson, Toledo, O.
Mrs. L. Newman, Chicago.
Stephen K. Stone, Ripon, Wis.
F. M. Carter, Boston, Mass.
E. Hickey, Lansing.
Frank D. Blasp, Hastings.
Ed Root, Lima, O.
J. E. Dicks, Hudson.
A. F. Garner, Stockbridge.
Mrs. John Turner, St. Ignas.
E. P. Campbell, Monroe.
E. S. Campbell, "
Lilly Campbell, "
T. C. Cornell, Jackson.
Dr. J. M. Oldfield, Cincinnati, O.
Dexter Marker, Kalamazoo.
E. W. Burk, Grand Rapids.
C. A. Damon, Big Rapids.
J. A. Pascoe, Detroit.
Elias Roniey, Waterloo, N. Y.
M. G. Hamet, Algrove.
G. L. Cross, Peru, Ind.
E. DeForest, N. Y.
Lewis Snyder, Mishawaka, Ind.
Mrs. A. Warner, Birmington.
C. A. Parker, Detroit.

DR. HALL'S BATH HOUSE.

Howard G. Ridgely, Springfield, Ill.
M. M. Littlefield, Minneapolis Minn.
Mrs. S. L. Brundage, Rochell, Ill.
Mrs. C. L. Northrup, Hillsdale.
W. A. Reynolds, Jackson.
Geo. Newell Doggett, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs O. Gooding, Nora.
W. L. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. L. Day, Grand Rapids.
John F. Houstan, South Lyons.
Mrs. Ella Boardman, Chicago, Ill.
Howard G. Ridgely, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. O. Gooding, Milan.
Mrs. C. L. Northrop, Gambria.
Mrs. W. L. Baldwin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. T. F. Payne, Detroit.
Mrs. Jessie Hurd, Jackson.
Miss Jennie Hays, Pinckney.
Miss Belle Elliott, Jackson.
J. P. Moon, Lewes, Delaware.
Jacob Leaser, Stony Creek.
M. T. Littlefield, Jamestown, D. T
Mr. Geo. Chamberlain, Olean, N. Y.
Mrs. Dr. Oakley, Detroit.
Mrs. Geo. W. Brooks, Flint.
Mrs. Matie A. Sellers, Chicago, Ill.
John H. Huston, South Lyons.
J. B. Tomlinson, wife and daughter, Jackson.
Norman Bordine, Dundee.
Mr. A. Gooding, Piqua, N. Y.
E. F. O'Tool, Chicago, Ill.
E. F. Roswell, N. Y.

CLEARY'S COLLEGE ITEMS.

The class in short-hand is doing nicely and increasing rapidly. Mr. Robison of Detroit and Mr. Goodrich of this city are the teachers, both practical stenographers.

The tendency in public schools is in favor of employing teachers who are masters of the pen, and have a thorough business education. A number of teachers are spending their vacation at the college.

Debating socities, spoken of in last weeks' issue, will be organized this morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Grannis and others will give the studends encouragement, pointing out the advantages to be gained by such formation. Each society will be limited to twelve members, one to be formed of childsen from 12 to 14 years of age. Students belonging to any department may join. Subjects relative to the business world will be discussed.

The Good Templars will hold an open meeting at their hall next Monday eve An invitation is extended to all, especially former members.

Every Saturday says: "The Detroit Museum of Art enterprise is moving ahead. The land costing 40,000 is paid for. The $50,000 from James Scripps will soon be in order.

The market for wool in this city realized about 83,000 lbs. Ainsworth and Lee Yost main buyers. The former 65,000. The latter 18,000. The price 25cts, with the exception of a few fleeces, one choice lot 28cts.

Unclaimed letters July, 10th: Louis Audgner, Nettie Bateman, Mrs. H. S. Clayton, Rev H. F. Cochrane, Mrs. Eldora Cory, Mrs. Car Davis, Mrs. Rhoda Grant, Mr. Holmes—Washing Machine Agt., Wm. Johnson, John Margeson, Mrs H. E. Parker, Flora Smith, Chas. M. Walker, Wm. Warren.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Democratic Party in Session at Chicago.

Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, Made Temporary Chairman—An Effort to Abolish the Unit Rule Defeated.

A Permanent Organization Effected by the Selection of Colonel W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, as Chairman.

Speeches Placing in Nomination Bayard, Thurman, McDonald, Carlisle and Cleveland.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The first day of the National Democratic Convention opened dark and lowering. A little rain fell, but not enough to materially reduce the excitement. Although the convention was not to open until noon, nine o'clock saw at least 500 people in front of the building, and the throng gradually increased until before the body met many thousands surged to and fro in front of the various entrances, struggling with each other for a foothold.

At 11:30 o'clock the Tennessee and Texas delegations came in quietly in a body and took their seats. They were followed soon after by the Kansas and then the New Hampshire delegations. Then the Marylanders came in. At 11:45 the band commenced its labors, and the delegations arrived rapidly and promiscuously.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, received quite an ovation on his arrival, and a steady line of hand-shakers occupied his attention for about fifteen minutes thereafter. When the Ohio delegation arrived Senator Thurman was greeted with rapturous applause which quite overshadowed the display of enthusiasm for the junior member of the "old ticket." An excited member of the California delegation jumped to a chair and proposed three cheers for "the incorruptible A. G. Thurman," which were given in a rousing manner. Among the notables whose arrival created more or less interest among the spectators were ex-Governor Palmer, Governor Grant, of Colorado; Wade Hampton, Senator Lamar, Senator Vance, of North Carolina; Dan Voorhees, of Indiana; Governor Hubbard, of Texas; Henry Watterson, William R. Morrison, John Kelly and Abram S. Hewitt. Ben Butler did not show up with the Massachusetts men. On the platform were the members of the National Committee and the officers of the convention, and in the audience or in the delegations were the distinguished Democrats of the entire country.

At 12:40 p. m the convention was called to order by ex-Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. Marquis, of the Northwestern Theological Seminary. He prayed for a "blessing on this great assembly of representative citizens; that they should be endowed plentifully with that wisdom which is first pure, then peaceable and gentle, and easy to be entreated; that nothing should be done through strife or vain jealousy, but that they should be filled with that charity which is not puffed up and does not behave itself unsemily." He prayed that their deliberations would be guided to such conclusions as would best promote the glory of God and the welfare of the Nation.

At the conclusion of the prayer the Chairman said: "Gentlemen of the Convention—Harmony seems to be the sentiment of this convention. Even the air seems saturated with a desire and a determination to nominate a ticket for President and Vice-President which will be satisfactory to the North and to the South, to the East and to the West; nay, more—a ticket that will harmonize the Democracy througout the Union and will insure victory in November. Harmony prevailed in the deliberations of the National Committee. No effort was made to nominate a temporary Chairman in the interest of any candidate, but, on the contrary, one who shall preside over the deliberations of this convention with absolute impartiality. In that spirit and to that end, I have been directed by the unanimous vote of the National Committee to name the Hon. Richard B. Hubbard, of Texas, for temporary Chairman of this convention. As many as favor the election of Hon. R. B. Hubbard for temporary Chairman will say 'aye;' contrary 'no.'

"Hon. R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, is unanimously elected temporary Chairman of this Convention."

Mr. Hubbard, in taking the chair, gave thanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted, not as a tribute to himself but as a compliment to the great State from which he came—a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fiber. The Democratic party, in all its elements, was the same as it was when founded by the framers of the Constitution, nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Men died, as the leaves in autumn, but the principles underlying liberty and self-government were eternal, and the principles that underlie the Democratic party could not perish from the earth, although their authors might cease to be. (Applause.) The Democratic party was to-day as much a party organized for an aggressive war as when victory perched upon its banners. The Democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. (Cheers.) It would have had the Presidency, too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The Presidency had been stolen from the Democratic party by men uttering falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who had participated in that crime had passed "beyond the river," there to give an account of their stewardship. That stealing of the Presidency was the greatest crime in the National history. The great leaders of the party (Tilden and Hendricks), with the dignity which becomes heroic statesmen and patriots, had submitted with the courage of men who love their country better than pelf and power. [Cheers.] The Democratic party now would reform, and should put forward candidates whose names would be in themselves a platform. [Cheers.] It wanted a platform that would speak in no doubtful tones or as a Delphic oracle. It should declare against corruption in the Government; against the enormities of the Civil-Service; against the so-called Department of Justice; against the abuses of the postal service; against robbery in high places; that the burdens of the Government shall be based equally and equitably on all classes of the people; and that the hundred millions of surplus revenue shall not be allowed to accumulate. In conclusion, Mr. Hubbard urged that whatever candidates were nominated, should be supported loyally, declaring that he who would not support them would not be a good Democrat and hardly a patriot. (Applause.)

The rest of the temporary organization having then been announced, Mr. Smalley, of Vermont (a member of the National Committee) offered a resolution that the rules of the last Democratic Convention shall govern this body, except that in voting for candidates, no State should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of States had been called, and until every State had cast its vote.

Mr. Grady, of New York, offered as an amendment the following:

"And when the vote of a State, as announced by the Chairman of the delegation of such State, is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the Secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State; and their individual preferences, as expressed, shall be recorded as the vote of such State." ("Ha! ha!" and applause.)

John R. Fellows, of New York, said that the convention of his State had directed that, in compliance with immemorial usage in that State, the sentiment of its majority should be first ascertained, and, that having been done, the vote of the New York delegation should thereafter be cast as a unit. The convention of New York having placed upon its delegates that trust, he challenged the right of this convention to strip the New York delegation of the rights thereby conferred. Such action would not pass without a protest from at least some of the members of that body. The speaker then read the instructions to act as a unit, passed by the Saratoga convention.

Mr. G. V. Menzies, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the amendment to the effect that no State should change its vote until the other States had voted and the result had been announced.

Mr. Grady, of New York, spoke in support of his amendment. He claimed that the delegation from New York had been misrepresented in this matter. There was great danger, he said, that through the power and influence of political machinery the honest and truthful opinion of New York might not have its proper force here. The newspapers might be bought to print in their columns that seventy-two solid votes from New York would be cast for one candidate, but there was no power to make that so. [Hi! Hi!] There were resolute men in the New York delegation who would not only give their reasons why one candidate should not get the nomination, but would have the right to give their votes to that candidate who they thought would be elected. [Hi! Hi! Hi! and opposing hisses from the galleries.]

Mr. Grady continued his speech. He said that when the New York delegation left that State it was understood that their votes would be decidedly one way, but by political combinations the people's will was sought to be interfered with, and so they made this the only protest they could make. They made it for the honor of the party and for the honor of the country, and so that New York might take its place in the Democratic column. He hoped that this convention would adopt the old Democratic method: "Let every man speak his sentiments, and vote for his sentiments," and then, whatever sentiments prevail, all would give them a hearty support. [Cheers.]

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin said: This convention should be slow to interfere with the powers of the State over its delegates.

General Cluni, of California, said his delegation had come all the way from California to vote for the great political reformer of the age, Samuel J. Tilden. Speaking to the question at issue, he said the delegates from New York had been elected by districts and at large, and it would be an outrage upon the minority not to permit them to vote according to the wishes of their constituents.

Mr. Powers, of Michigan, advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Grady.

Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, argued that if the State of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, and if they failed so to vote, they would be disobeying their State, but this convention had nothing to do with that. (Applause.) He would probably be found voting differently from Mr. Grady on the question of candidates, but he wanted a free vote now.

Mr. Jacobs, of New York, said that he was one of the minority and would exercise his privilege of voting against the choice of the majority; but as a Democrat and as a man loyal to his constituents, he would be obedient to the orders of the State Convention and bow to the will of the majority. [Applause.]

John Kelly, of New York, advocated Grady's amendment. There were, he said, sixty-two counties in the State of New York, of which but ten to twelve were Democratic. According to the argument of Mr. Fellows, the great Democratic counties of New York (which would elect a Democratic President if an opportunity were given to them) would be disfranchised. That was the principle which was now presented, and he appealed to the sense and liberality of the convention in favor of Mr. Grady's proposition.

Mr. Fellows, of New York, again spoke against the Grady amendment. There had been, he said, an extraordinary misconception of the issue involved. It did not look to stifling the voice or repressing the sentiment of any delegate. The question was whether the State of New York had a right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated. She would not permit her seventy-two separate units to speak seventy-two separate desires on any question before the convention. She recognized the Democratic method of ascertaining what her will was, but, when the will of the majority was ascertained she had a right to prescribe the form in which that will should be expressed. He asked Kelly hew it was that they, too, had obtained the credentials which permitted them to be here at all.

Kelly replied that Mr. Fellows represented one Democratic party in the City of New York and he (Kelly) another.

Mr. Fellows suggested that they represented only different organizations in the Democratic party.

Mr. Kelly said that the gentleman's purpose now was to ignore him (Kelly) and not to allow him a vote in the convention. It was against that that he (Kelly) protested. (Cheers).

Mr. Fellows proceeded with his argument. All that the majority of the New York delegates desired was to do what their State had instructed them to do—express her sentiments in a certain prescribed form. The convention should not take away that right. It was a right dear to the State of New York. If she were stripped of that right she would feel degraded and dishonored. In conclusion he asked whether the National Convention would strip New York of her power in this matter. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, regarded the question as one whether an attorney with delegated powers should be permitted to violate and exceed those powers, and whether the convention, sitting as a Judge on that question, would recognize such violation and be bound by it.

Mr. Burke, of Louisiana, spoke of the quarrels and controversies and claims of the two Democratic factions of New York, and took the same view of the question as that presented by Bragg, of Wisconsin. He moved to lay the Grady amendment on the table.

After some parliamentary objections, the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and the previous question was moved and seconded.

The amendment offered by Mr. Menzies, of Indiana, was withdrawn, and the convention proceeded to vote on the amendment offered by Mr. Grady, of New York, requiring the individual preferences of the delegates to be recorded as the vote of their State.

There was great interest manifested during the taking of the vote. The vote of the State of New York was withheld temporarily, and when all the other States were called the aggregate (without New York) stood: Yeas, 332; nays, 391. The vote of New York was then called for, and Mr. Manning, the Chairman of the delegation, announced 72 votes in the negative. That vote was challenged by Mr. Cochrane, but the Temporary Chairman had the vote recorded as announced.

The general result was then announced as ayes, 332; noes, 463.

The vote was then taken on the original motion offered by Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, and it was adopted.

The committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Platform were then appointed.

Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, offered a resolution to give to the representatives of the several Territories and District of Columbia all the rights and privileges of the several State delegates. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, after which the convention adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

CHICAGO, July 10.—At 11:30 o'clock yesterday Governor Hubbard rapped the convention to order, and the opening prayer was made by Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren, of the diocese of Chicago, the delegates and the convention generally rising at the request of the Chair.

At the conclusion of the prayer a communication was sent to the chair by J. G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to the effect that no report from the Committee on Resolutions could be submitted before to-morrow morning.

Various resolutions and memorials on subjects of female suffrage, land-league affairs, convict labor, sumptuary laws, etc., were then introduced and referred.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted with practically no opposition.

A resolution against polygamy was introduced by Mr. Smith, of Utah, and referred.

Further resolutions were offered and referred to the Committee on Platform against the acquisition of large tracts of public lands by corporations; for reform in the civil service by making postmasters elective; against the unit rule in future conventions; for a systematic reduction of tariff taxes; providing that in case of the death of candidates for President or Vice-President, the Chairman shall call together the Convention again to fill the vacancy; for the repeal of all legislation, which, under the Republican rule, has tended to pauperize labor; for a Constitutional Amendment making the Presidential term of office six years, and to limit the disposal of the public lands to actual settlers, in quantities of not more than one hundred and sixty acres each.

Finally a resolution was adopted to refer all such propositions without being read. Under that rule several anti-Chinese and tariff reform resolutions were referred, being only read by their titles.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization proposing W. F. Vilas for Permanent Chairman was received with cheers.

The report was adopted and a committee appointed to escort Colonel Vilas to the chair. Colonel Vilas then addressed the convention.

Mr. Vilas returned thanks for the honor done him—not as a recognition of himself, but of the young Democracy of the Northwest. It was their fair due. It was a tribute to their lofty zeal and patriotism. The hailed it as a presage and prototype of the coming triumph. (Applause.) This convention was assembled to consider a great cause; to pronounce a momentous judgment. Its hand was on the helm of a mighty Nation. Earth's greatest, noblest free society would rejoice in the well-considered work of this convention. Its import and value lay not in the hope of a mere party victory in clutching the spoils of office. The opportunity was pregnant with mighty possibilities of good to men. The Republican party, which had recently held its convention here, had tendered nothing worthy of the fervent aspirations of the people. To a country rejoicing in restored unity and concord, it tendered the renewal of sectional strife. To a Nation that felt the impulse of a mighty growth, it offered the inspiration of National calamity and misfortune. To a proud and sensitive people, demanding deliverance from dishonoring corruption, demanding decency in seeking and cleanliness in holding public station, it offered the guilty darts of skillful demagoguery. In political parlance, "soap" was its inspiration and ammunition. The air was already filled with the vapors of visionary schemes, addressed to various interests and factions. Some were led to expect advantage from the chaotic possibilities of foreign war; and others were promised relief or gain from legalized usurpations on the National Treasury. A great change has been wrought in recent years in this country, in the minds of the people and in political forces. We have ceased to fight over a suicidal war. The sin of slavery has been purged. The work accomplished by those who labored to save the Union remains undisturbed, and the gratitude of the people is their reward. [At this point General Butler entered the hall and was heartily applauded.] The speaker, resuming, said that the country had heard repeated promises of reform; from the party in power, but had been disappointed, until there is a growing conviction that the only hope lies in the utter defeat of the party in power, and there is but the one hope. It is vain to look to any new party organization. In the wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy here assembled is the only hope of relief. The party is adequate to the great responsibilities. It is the party of Jefferson and Jackson to-day as formerly, and the principles they promulgated are its principles now. It is the party of the people; economy and honesty in the administration of the Government. It has shaken off the venial and time-serving, and has recruited from the ranks of its opponents the best and purest. The Democracy were ready to continue such exchange. In conclusion, he counseled moderation in their action, and bespoke a generous forbearance for himself in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the call of the roll of States, and the placing in nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

A motion was made to lay on the table Mr. Snowden's motion to go into nominations now. That question was taken by a vote by States, and resulted in the negative. When the State of New York was called, its vote of 72 votes was announced in the negative. Mr. Grady challenged the vote, and amid great noise, uproar and hisses, tried to present the original tally. The Chairman, however, refused to have the roll call interrupted. A Connecticut delegate called attention to the hisses and asked that the ushers be instructed to enforce order. The Chairman said that the guests of the convention could not be permitted to interrupt its harmonious and orderly proceedings, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove any person who should violate the order.

The roll call was then proceeded with to the close. After the roll call, and before the announcement of the result, the Chairman recognized Mr. Grady, of New York, who claimed that the report was at variance with the official tally. The Chairman called on Mr. Manning, Chairman of the New York delegation, to state again what the vote was. Mr. Manning gave it as seventy-two nays. The Chairman ruled that he must accept the vote of the New York delegation as a unit, because the State Convention had instructed the delegates to vote as a unit on all questions.

The vote was finally announced as ayes, 282; noes, 521. So the convention refused to lay on the table the motion to proceed to the call of States for nominations.

Mr. Clunie, of California, moved as an amendment to the motion to add the following: "But no vote shall be taken on the nominations until after the platform is adopted.

Mr. Snowden accepted the amendment, and then the motion as amended was agreed to.

The call of States for nominations for President and Vice-President was then (two p. m.) commenced.

Thomas Francis Bayard was nominated by George Gray, of Delaware, seconded by C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi.

Joseph E. McDonald was nominated by T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, seconded by John C. Black, of Illinois.

Allen G. Thurman was nominated by J. W. Breckinridge, of California, seconded by Durbin Ward, of Ohio.

J. G. Carlisle was nominated by J. A. McKenzie, of Kentucky.

Grover Cleveland was nominated by Daniel M. Lockwood, of New York, seconded by C. H. Harrison, of Illinois, and R. A. Jones, of Minnesota. Senator Grady, of New York, spoke against the nomination of Cleveland.

W. B. Cochran, of New York, on behalf of the anti-Cleveland element of that State, spoke in opposition to Cleveland, seconded the nomination of Thurman, creating profound sensation.

Mr. Apgar, of New York, replied to Mr. Cochran, and asserted that the same opposition was made in the St. Louis Convention eight years ago to the nomination of Mr. Tilden, then Governor of New York.

John M. Palmer, of Illinois, moved to suspend the order of business for the purpose of moving a recess. Twice the roll of States was ordered called, but the call was not finished, and at 6:20 p. m. the convention took a recess until 10:30 a. m. to-day.

French Officials Becoming Panic-Stricken.

PARIS, July 10.—While the ravages of cholera seem to have at least temporarily abated at Toulon, where the disease originally appeared, the reverse is the case at Marseilles. At the latter place nine deaths occurred Tuesday night, while from noon yesterday until midnight fourteen more were added to the list of fatalities. The number of deaths at Toulon yesterday was six. The number of persons who have left Marseilles on account of cholera has reached 15,000. Even the magistrates are becoming panic-stricken, and are deserting their posts. The use of pork in the army is forbidden, and school-children are allowed only to drink weak coffee and heavily diluted rum when thirsty. Two Toulonese refugees died of cholera yesterday at Grenoble, the capital city of the department of Isere.

A Frightful Accident.

BUTTE, M. T., July 8.—An accident occurred here Friday at the race course. Five hundred people were on the grand stand when the roof fell in, and the foundation gave way, precipitating the people a distance of twenty feet to the ground below. One boy was killed and a dozen others were seriously wounded. Two of them are not expected to live. Mayor Owstry, in trying to prop up the wreck, was struck by a piece of timber and fearfully cut on the head. Several persons had limbs broken, and many were otherwise injured.

Started Across the Ocean In a Skiff.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 8.—Captain John H. Traynor started yesterday afternoon to make his trip across the Atlantic Ocean in his sixteen foot Cape Ann dory. An American flag floated from the bow, and his dog, Jumbo, his only companion, sat in the stern. His destination is Bristol. He carried a sufficient quantity of canned provisions to last nearly five months.

An Iowa County Treasurer Absconds.

OMAHA, Neb., July 7.—Treasurer Ruggles, of Carroll County, Ia., is short $22,000 of county bonds and has absconded. He left Saturday, after transferring his property to his brother. Ruggles was a heavy speculator on the Chicago Board of Trade, and is supposed to have dropped the money there.

A New Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A new counterfeit ten-dollar certificate has made its appearance in the West. On the back of the note where it should read "And all public dues, and when so received" the word "all" is entirely omitted.

Explosion of Metal.

BOSTON, July 10.—At the iron-works in South Boston, yesterday, where a mammoth gun was in process of casting, a mass of 120 tons of molten metal exploded forty feet beneath the surface of the ground, and rose to a height of sixty feet. The damage is reported at $30,000.

Pope Leo Overcome by Heat.

ROME, July 10.—The Pope had one or two fainting fits yesterday, owing to the excessive heat. These caused the dissemination of rumors that he was dangerously ill.

The New Orleans Exposition.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has made an advance payment of $333,333 to the President of the World's Exposition at New Orleans

A THING OF THE PAST.

CLOSE OF THE XLVIIIth CONGRESS.

A Very Quiet Ending of the First Session—A Resume of the Work Accomplished—Where the Silver Is Stored—Other News.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The first session of the Forty-eighth Congress died quietly without any incident at three p.m. yesterday. The galleries of both houses were comfortably filled. There was little or no excitement or bustle about the Capitol.

The last act of President Arthur in connection with the session was the nomination of the three commissioners provided by a recent law to visit the South American Governments with a view of securing more intimate commercial relations with the sister Republics. This Embassy is considered to be of the highest importance to the future relations of the United States with South America. The commissioners are paid $7,500 each per annum and expenses. General George H. Sharp, of New York, President Arthur's chief manager at Chicago, receives the first place on the commission.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The first session of the XLVIIIth Congress has come to a close. It has extended over a period of seven months and four days, although the actual working time will not exceed one hundred and sixty-five days. In that time there have been introduced in the Senate 2,367 bills and ninety-seven joint resolutions, and in the House 7,507 bills and 284 resolutions. Of these sixty-six Senate bills and ten Senate resolutions and sixty-two House bills and thirty-two House resolutions have, with executive approval, become laws. Three House bills have become laws without the action of the President, and one was returned to the House with his veto. Of the measures introduced in the Senate, 368 bills and seventeen joint resolutions were indefinitely postponed, and six bills laid upon the table. In the House fourteen bills and three joint resolutions were postponed indefinitely. A majority of the measures introduced in both houses related to matters not of general importance, such as bills for private relief and pensions, for the erection of public buildings, bridging rivers and other improvements of only local importance.

The measures that passed both houses, and were signed by the President, in addition to the regular annual Appropriation bills and the River and Harbor bills, were as follows:

To reduce the rate of postage on newspaper and periodical publications of the second class, when sent by others than the publisher or news agent, to one cent for each four ounces; to provide civil government for Alaska; to extend the duration of the Court Commissioners of Alabama Claims until December, 1885; to prevent and punish the counterfeiting in the United States of the bonds or other securities of foreign Governments; to grant fifteen days' leave of absence, with pay, in each year to letter-carriers; to authorize the Secretary of War to offer a reward of $25,000 for the rescue of the Greely arctic exploring party; to establish a bureau of labor statistics; to make all public roads and highways post-roads; to authorize the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Arkansas, Lousiana, and Tennessee, to sell or lease certain lands appropriated for school purposes; to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine (commonly known as the Dingley shipping bill); to establish a bureau of animal industry, prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and provide for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals; to make it a felony for any person to personate any officer or employe of the United States acting under the authority of the United States or any department thereof; to repeal the test-oath act of 1862; to authorize the fitting out of an expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greeley and party in the Arctic seas; to limit the time in which prosecutions may be begun against persons for violations of the Internal Revenue laws to three years; to relieve from the charge of desertion certain soldiers of the late war, who, after having served faithfully until the close of the war, left their commands without leave; to provide for a local branch in a State West of the Mississippi River of the home for the volunteer soldiers of the late war, and for soldiers of the Mexican war and of the war of 1812, whose diabilities were not incurred in the service against the United States; to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations; to reorganize the corps of Judge Advocates of the Army; to establish a Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department.

In addition many laws have been enacted which were introduced as riders to the appropriation bills. Among them were the following:

To appoint a Commission to visit the several countries of Central and South America to collect information as to the best mode of securing more intimate international and commercial relations between these countries and the United States; to provide that hereafter all estimates of appropriations, and estimates of the deficiencies in appropriations, intended for the consideration of Congress, shall be transmitted through the Secretary of the Treasury, and in no other manner; to provide that the number of Deputy Collectors of internal revenue, gaugers, store-keepers and clerks employed in the Internal-Revenue Service shall not be increased; to create the Board of Pension Appeals, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior; to provide for the appointment of a Scientific Commission, which may, in the name of the United States Government, conduct a National conference of electricians in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1884; to authorize the President, in case of a threatened or actual epidemic, to use the unexpended balance of the appropriations, not to exceed $100,000, in the aid of State and local boards, or otherwise in his discretion, and in maintaining a quarantine at points of danger; to permit admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane of inmates of Soldiers' Homes who are, or may hereafter, become insane; to provide that it shall not be lawful for the head of any Executive Department or any bureau, branch or office of the Government, to cause to be printed, nor for the public printer to print any document or matter of any character whatever except that which is authorized by law and necessary to administer the public business, nor for any bureau officer to embrace in his annual or other report to be printed any matter not directly pertaining to the duties of his office as prescribed by law; to provide for the appointment of a Missouri River Commission with power and duties similar to those of the Mississippi River Commission; to appropriate $3,750,000 to pay the rebate tax on tobacco.

WHERE THE SILVER IS STORED.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Government now holds more than $169,000,000 in silver coin and bullion. Of this amount $135,560,000 is in silver dollars, $4,055,000 in bullion and $29,600,000 in fractional silver coin. This enormous mass of metal, weighing nearly 5,000 tons, is lodged in great vaults which have been built for its reception at the various mints and sub-treasuries. The aggregate capacity of these vaults is 54,000 cubic feet. The largest is that at the New York Sub-Treasury, with a capacity of 11,664 cubic feet, and the next in size that at New Orleans, measuring 10,320 cubic feet. At the San Francisco Mint and Sub-Treasury are four vaults with an aggregate capacity of 12,690 cubic feet. The New York office holds over $34,000,000 in silver, the San Francisco Mint and Sub-Treasury over $59,000,000, the New Orleans Mint and Sub-Treasury nearly $20,000,000, the Philadelphia Mint and Sub-Treasury more than $21,000,000, the Chicago office nearly $10,000,000, and the St. Louis office nearly $9,000,000.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN the Senate on the 5th the State Commerce bill was postponed to December. The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill reducing the number of customs and revenue collectors, and the House finally surrendered. The report of the Conference Committee to the Fortification bill was agreed to. The session was continued until the evening of the 6th, and all the appropriation bills except the Naval item were passed.... In the House the appropriation bills were discussed and finally passed, with the exception of the Naval item, which was provided for by making a temporary provision for six months. The session was continued until a late hour on the evening of the 6th.

ON the 7th, on motion of Mr. Hale, the Senate receded from its amendment to the bill making temporary provision for the navy. On motion of Mr. Bayard, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Edmunds for the ability, courtesy and impartiality with which he had performed the duties of President pro tem. Messrs. Sherman and Bayard were appointed a committee to join the committee of the House in informing the President that Congress, having finished its business, was ready to adjourn. At 2:45 p. m. Mr. Edmunds (Vice-President pro tem), made an appropriate farewell address and then declared the session of Congress adjourned without date. In the absence of Speaker Carlisle Mr. Blackburn was chosen Speaker pro tem. of the House. Messrs. Randall, Turner, and Hiscock were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and ascertain whether he had any further communication to make. On motion of Mr. Wolford the bill passed increasing the pension of soldiers who have lost an arm at the shoulder-joint to the amount received by those who have lost a leg at the hip-joint. At two o'clock Mr. Randall announced that the President had no further communications to make. When the hour of adjournment arrived the Speaker pro tem., wishing each and every member a safe return to his home, declared the House adjourned without day.

LEFT THE JEWELS AND FLED.

The Cream City Police Allow a Released Suspect to Make His Escape.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—A young man, giving his name as William C. Toon, and residence at Cincinnati, was placed under arrest here yesterday. On Tuesday he called at the office of B. M. Weil and asked for an advance of $2,000 on a case of diamonds. He claimed to come from the East, and said he had run short of money. Mr. Weil became suspicious and notified the police, requesting the young man to call again yesterday. At eleven o'clock Toon called upon Mr. Weil, when Detective Streubig was sent for and was introduced as a pawnbroker. The detective invited Toon to accompany him to his store, and led him to the Central Police Station, where he was searched. About $7,000 worth of diamond jewelry was found upon his person. Toon claims to be a traveling man, and says he was on a western trip, and being short of funds endeavored to raise the $2,000. He was released last evening, but the jewelry was retained until it should be proven that Toon was its rightful owner. Subsequently a dispatch was received from the Chief of Police of Cincinnati saying that Toon is not known there. Toon was then sent for, but could not be found. The police say they had no reason for keeping the man in custody, but felt justified in retaining the diamonds until the owners were known.

Twelve Acres of Lumber Burned.

TOLEDO, O., July 10.—At noon yesterday fire was discovered in the lumber-yard of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company, located in the lumber district in the upper part of the city. The flames spread with incredible rapidity, and in a short time had communicated with the lumber-yard of Nelson, Holland & Co., and thence to that of J. B. Kelly. In four hours twelve acres, containing 20,000,000 feet of lumber, were burned over. The losses are as follows: Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company, loss $280,000, insurance $255,000; Nelson, Holland & Co., loss $70,000, fully insured; J. B. Kelly, loss $15,000, fully insured. Over $5,000,000 worth of property was jeopardized by the fire, which is supposed to have originated from sparks from a passing car. Nearly every insurance company having an agency here is represented in the fire for from $1,000 to $7,000 each.

A Defaulting Cashier in Custody.

NEWTON, Ia., July 10.—Jerome G. Cotton, charged with being a defaulter in $40,000 as cashier of a bank in this city, has been arrested in Oregon, and will be returned here next week. He took advantage of a trip to Des Moines to make his escape. His arrest was brought about through a painter named Rice, who being a former resident of this city was acquainted with Cotton and had heard of his trouble. Cotton has been gone since April. It is thought the money was lost by speculation in Chicago.

Great Storms.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Sections of McLean, Livingstone, Piatt, Champaign and La Salle Counties, Ill., were visited by a rain and thunder storm which leveled the crops, flooded the creeks, and threatened the destruction of bridges on the Mackinaw and Vermillion Rivers. Cultivated lands in the bottoms are overflowed. At Streator and Philo cellars were filled with water and houses damaged by lightning. Stock were killed and harvesting entirely stopped.

Logan's Letter Ready.

BOSTON, July 10.—A Washington special says: Logan has telegraphed to Blaine that his letter of acceptance was ready, and desired to know when Blaine proposed to issue his, so he might make his public at the same time. Logan's letter, in addition to a formal acceptance of the nomination, will treat upon the results accomplished by the war, and urge the necessity of maintaining the same in accordance with the principles involved in that struggle.

The Crown's Course with Vote-Buyers.

MONTREAL, July 10.—A. Legris, Joseph Pilon and J. B. Elle, convicted of paying money for votes at Soulanges at the election in October, 1882, were each condemned yesterday to pay a fine of $400 and costs; to be disqualified from voting or taking part in any election, and from holding any office under the crown for eight years.

Southern Progress in Manufactures.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 10.—The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* publishes the semi-annual statement of the progress of the South, showing that during the last six months nearly $70,000,000 have been invested in new industrial enterprises and in enlarging those already established.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 10.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$6 00	@	7 00
Sheep	4 00	@	5 25
Hogs	4 90	@	5 40
FLOUR—Good to Choice	3 70	@	6 25
Patents	5 75	@	6 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	94¼	@	96
No. 2 Spring	88½	@	90½
CORN	58½	@	60
OATS—Western Mixed	3	@	37
RYE	68	@	75½
PORK—Mess (New)	16 25	@	16 50
LARD—Steam	7 50	@	7 55
CHEESE	11	@	13
WOOL—Domestic	32	@	46
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Extra	$6 95	@	7 00
Choice	6 50	@	6 90
Good	6 20	@	6 45
Medium	5 80	@	6 15
Butchers' stock	4 00	@	5 35
Inferior Cattle	2 00	@	3 40
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	5 00	@	5 70
SHEEP	3 00	@	5 25
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	18
Good to Choice Dairy	10	@	16
EGGS—Fresh	14½	@	15
FLOUR—Winter	5 00	@	5 75
Spring	4 50	@	5 60
Patents	5 00	@	5 75
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2	79¾	@	80¼
Corn, No. 2	49	@	49¾
Oats, No. 2	28¼	@	28½
Rye, No. 2	60	@	60¼
Barley, No. 2	67	@	67⅞
BROOM CORN—			
Green Hurl	7	@	8
Fine Green	5	@	6½
Inferior	2	@	3½
POTATOES—(New)	2 40	@	2 50
PORK—Mess	17 00	@	18 00
LARD—Steam	6 90	@	7 00
LUMBER—			
Common Dressed Siding	13 00	@	21 50
Flooring	20 00	@	36 00
Common Boards	12 00	@	16 00
Fencing	12 00	@	14 50
Lath	2 50	@	2 60
Shingles	2 40	@	3 00
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	$6 00	@	6 50
Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 75
HOGS—Yorkers	5 25	@	5 50
Philadelphias	5 60	@	5 70
SHEEP—Best	4 50	@	4 75
Common	2 00	@	2 75
BALTIMORE.			
CATTLE—Best	$6 25	@	6 75
Medium	4 25	@	5 37½
HOGS	6 50	@	7 50
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	3 00	@	4 75

THE BURDOCK PLANT is one of the best diuretics or kidney regulators. Burdock Blood Bitters is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

The paper whose life depends upon its heated partizanship the year round cannot but work injury with the tariff its sole subject. The study of political economy in our leading colleges is already a great sufferer from just such radicalism as tariff organs would produce if, indeed, they had any influence. —*Boston Commercial Buletin.*

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicines. They often say, Oh, it will wear away, but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c, trial size free. 5

Respectfully, A. D. Morford.

The great objection to the present system of teaching is that it is all dogmatical—full of a conglomerated mass of disconnected facts, which are not facts to the child, although the child is a lover of and searcher after truth. The mind can only act on things; it cannot act on empty words cannot be formed in the imagination; words are not food for the mind of the child.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith. 1015-1v

ATHLOPHOROS

ATHLOPHOROS is a novel word to most people who speak the English language. The Greeks used it centuries ago, meaning by it

THE PRIZE-BEARER!

ATHLOPHOROS is the first and only medicine which has carried off the prize as the perfect remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Like two relentless tyrants they have for ages held their suffering victims in an iron grip. These poor sufferers have been as slaves in the power of their oppressors.

ATHLOPHOROS has entered the arena; engaged in conflict with the monsters, and won the victory. As the competitors in the Grecian games of old could win only by the most severe trials of ability and endurance, so ATHLOPHOROS has won the prize, not alone by giving temporary relief, but by bringing an enduring cure as well to those who have suffered the excruciating agonies of Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

ATHLOPHOROS is a novelty, not only in name, but in its elements. It is unlike any preparation yet introduced.

ATHLOPHOROS is put up with consummate skill, and contains nothing that can possibly harm the most delicate constitution.

ATHLOPHOROS ac

THE GREAT WORD.

C. B. HOWELL.

From Every Saturday.

[When John Wesley was in Georgia he was introduced to a Cherokee chief, to whom he dispensed the Word of Life. The chief thanked Wesley, and said, "I have heard of the Great Spirit, but not of the Great Word."]

I have heard of a Spirit Great
 That rules the earth and sky,
That me shall bear to my hunting-ground
 When my hour shall come to die.

I knew him in the clouds,
 On the winds his voice I hear,
And when in the midnight blast He speaks,
 My soul doth quake with fear.

And yet, in the zephers soft,
 That fan swarthy cheek,
When summer evening shadows fall,
 He soothingly doth speak.

But I have never heard
 Till now of His good, great Word,
In the message in His book of love,
 O, how my soul is stirred!

. . . . . .

O tell me, pale-face, more
 Of the word so deep and broad,
So high, so pure, and so complete,—
 THIS MIGHTY WORD OF GOD!

Detroit May 21, 1884.

Runaway Marriages.

There have been given recently in the newspapers accounts of runaway matches in which the brides are school girls under sixteen years of age. The circumstances of the elopements as a rule have been dramatic enough to figure in a dime novel, and have certainly lost nothing of their sensational character, as they have been copied from one paper to another throughout the country. For example, here is one:

The daughter of a worthy farmer, aged fifteen, fell in love with one of the workmen on the farm, of whose character her father strongly disapproved. The man was discharged. The girl was bidden to go to her school books and to dismiss the thought of a husband until increasing years should give her more sense and judgment.

But the young lady had received from novels, ideas quite different from this. She corresponded secretly with the young man, and laid her plans. The next week she became apparently very ill, and was seized with convulsions. Her poor father, in an agony of terror, started to the nearest town for the doctor.

On his return, taking a short side road to reach home sooner, he met his daughter and her lover on their way to the railroad station. The lover took the feeble old man from his carriage, bound him hand and foot with the leather reins, and drove away triumphantly, leaving him lying on the ground by the roadside.

Another story is that of a child of fourteen from Cincinnati, who engaged herself to marry a man whom her parents had forbidden her even to know.

She was sent to school in the hope that the folly would fade from her mind; but she escaped from the school, placed a bit of paper with "18" on it in her shoe, in order that she might tell the clergyman that she was "over 18," and was married.

Her parents took her home, but she ran away again, took the conductor and passengers into her confidence, and when the man she had married found her, threw herself screaming into his arms, while the crowd cheered loudly.

Now the important point in these stories is not that these young girls succeeded in carrying out their own foolish wills. Having succeeded, they will some time pay the wretched penalty that inexorably follows such reckless conduct.

Young girls who can play sharp tricks on clergymen, allow a feeble old father to be cruelly maltreated, and at sixteen give way to their uncontrolled wills, are not the kind of girls that make happy, helpful wives and mother. But their fate only concerns themselves, and they must meet it.

The point which interests the public, is the low tone ot American newspapers that leads their editors to applaud these children, and to approve a course which every thoughtful man knows is suicidal to their happiness for life. No girl of sixteen is competent, mentally or morally, to choose a man who shall be her second self for life. No girl of sixteen is fit in brain, body or education to marry.

If she persists in a marriage against the wishes of her parents, she is urged to it, not by "true love," as the newspapers assert, but by a false passion or fancy, that will be as short-lived and baleful as the swamp fires that lure travelers to destruction.—*Youth's Companion.*

Snake Stories.

A writer, who spent many years traveling in Africa, relates some of his experiences and observations in a work published at the time of his visit in that country.

"Being upon a military expedition across the frontier," said he, "I had slept one night, as usual, wrapt in my cloak, beneath a tree. On awakening at daybreak, the first object I perceived on raising my head from the saddle, which served for my pillow, was the tail of an enormous Puff-Adder lying across my breast, the head of the reptile being muffled under the folds of the cloak close to my body, whither it had betaken itself for warmth, during the chilliness of the night, There was extreme hazard that if I alarmed it by moving it might bite me in a vital part; —seizing it therefore softly by the tail, I pulled it out with a sudden jerk, and threw it violently at a distance. By this means I escaped without injury; but had I happened to have unwittingly offended this uninviting bedfellow before I was aware of his presence, I might in all probability have fatally atoned for my heedlessness."

It is not very unusual for snakes of various sorts to be found in the houses at the Cape, nor does it, in ordinary cases, excite any violent alarm when such inmates are discovered. They make their way both through the roofs and under the walls, in search of food and shelter, and especially in pursuit of mice, which many of them chiefly subsist upon. During my residence in the interior, however, I recollect only two instances of their being found in the cabin. On one of these occasions I had sent a servant girl (a bare legged Hottentot) to bring me some article from a neighboring hut. It was after nightfall; and on returning with it, she cried out before entering the cabin—"Oh, Mynheer! Mynheer! what shall I do? A snake has twined itself around my ankles, and if I open the door he will come into the house." "Never mind," I replied, "open the door, and let him come if he dare." She obeyed and in glided the snake, luckily without having harmed the poor girl. I stood prepared and instantly smote him dead; and afterwards found him to be one of the venemous sort called *Nachtslang.*

People get used to these things, and even Europeans by degrees come to regard them with much indifference. Just before leaving the colony, I spent a week or two with a friend, at his residence near Graham's Town; and going one day to take a book from some shelves in the drawing room, I found a beautiful yellow snake, about five feet long, lying asleep upon the uppermost range of books. It lay so still that I at first thought it was a stuffed specimen; but perceiving a slight movement in its tail, I lent him such a thwack with a quarto volume as broke the poor fellow's back, and enabled me to demolish him at my leisure. I afterwards learned that another snake had been killed a few days previously in the very same spot, and a third in the Major's dressing-room. They had all entered through a loop-hole which had casually been left open, and apparently had no other object in coming there (mousing apart) than literary seclusion.

Sent to Coventry.

A few years ago, a lad from one of the Western States was admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was the son of a blacksmith, and was use to coarse living and uneducated companions; but he was keen to observe and quick to imitate, and was cautiously silent about his home and early years, so eager was he to pass among the other boys as the son of an influential and cultured family.

One day, however, his old father appeared in the Academy. He had been saving his money for a year to make this visit, and we can imagine how proud and happy he was as he saw marching past in uniformed line. Jack saw the bent figure in its coarse Sunday clothes, the dull face and burned, scarred hands, unmistakably those of a working-man, and a horror of shame and rage overcame him. He fancied he was disgraced forever if the boys knew that this was his father. There was but one thing left to do.

When drill was over, and his father came up to him, stammering with delight, the poor coward drew himself up, stared at him, and said:

"I don't know you, sir."

"Why——, Jack"——

"I never saw the man before," he declared to the wondering lookers-on, his face scarlet, and hurried away. His father made no effort to follow him. He understood the matter too well.

He left Annapolis by the next train, but not before the curious cadets had found out his name on the hotel register and guessed the truth. If the boy had owned his father, it would have made no difference to them; some of the most popular cadets were of poorer birth than he. But the snobbish cowardice of the boy was more than they could forgive.

The next day not a single man in the Academy spoke to him, and from a tutor he learned the reason why he was thus "sent to coventry." He remained for several weeks trying to bluff it out, and then push himself into favor; but in vain. He suffered no abuse; his existence was simply ignored. The utter solitude and dumb contempt in which he lived became intolerable to him at last; he resigned his appointment and so gave up his whole future career. Nobody pitied him.

Men are not often so swift in their merciless justice as these boys; but the snob and social pretender invariably has his punishment. Many a *nouveau riche* would be given a ruling place in society if he would be content to depend on his own individual merit to deserve it. But when he tries to dazzle the world with liveries, coats-of-arms and crests, its envy is provoked, and the plebian grandfathers, cobblers, fishmongers, or convicts, that he has hidden like a skeleton in the closet, are dragged to light.—*Youth's Companion.*

Dickens' Readings.

We can assure our readers who never heard Dickens read that they lost nothing which might help them to understand his creations. His biographer tells us that he and other friends remonstrated with him against the unwisdom of the excitement and labor of these readings; but the money returns argued on the other side. He continued them with a few intervals until nearly the end of his life, went to America a second time, in the end of 1867, for the sole purpose of getting money by reading, was very ill the whole time, but kept on, despite of warning, and had his reward in the shape of enormous gains—£500 a night. "The manager is always going about with an immense bundle that looks like a sofa cushion, but is in reality paper money, and it had risen to the proportion of a sofa on the morning he left for Philadelphia." He cleared £20,000 in this expedition. Before returning home he had already settled with a London firm of speculators to give 100 readings more in England for £8,000 net. * * That Dickens was a very careful man will be evident to everyone. His quarrels with his publishers about money made one of the least agreeable features in his character. That he was generous to his literary helpers we have already said. The 100 readings began, and soon again began the distressing bodily symptoms which had appeared in America, but which the rest of the voyage home had allayed. The doctors at length peremptorily forbade the continuance of the readings. He got better, then applied for leave to begin again, and received permission for a final twelve, provided there were no railway traveling. We heard two of the last, one on which he prided himself more than any—the murder of Nancy by Sykes. He writes that "the effect was tremendous," that "B. was so terrified that he was dazed all the evening," and some were taken out fainting. We can certainly say that there was no such effect near us. Fagin was very fine, Sykes was passable, Noah Claypole was a fool, but not the supreme sneak of the story, and Nancy was intolerably "stagy." We have seen her better done at a country theater, and all simply because, to give her individuality, the reader had to rave and throw herself about. The same evening he read "Mrs. Gamp." We expected much fun out of this, but by the time it came he was evidently exhausted, and it was painful to watch him. He gave his last reading on the 18th of March, 1870, and followed it by a few graceful and touching words from the platform of "heartfelt, greatful, respectful, affectionate farewell." But the mischief which had begun was now irreparable. Fresh signs of ruined health followed one upon the other, and on the 8th of June he was seized with a fit, while seated at dinner with his sister-in-law, and died in twenty-four hours, without the least return to consciousness.—*Scottish Review.*

How the Duchy of Prussia came to the Hohenzollerns.

The country in question lies along the coast of the Baltic, east of the river Vistula. The natives—the Prussians, or Po-Russians—were Slavs by race, heathen by religion, fishermen and hunters by occupation; and they were ever ready to fight, and fight bravely, for their religion, their homes, and their independence. But the church could not tolerate their religion, and sought to carry them the Gospel of Peace on the point of the sword. With the sword the barbarians resisted; and more than one pious expedition marched into the fatal disaster. At length it was determined to call in the Teutonic Knights—an order of chivalry founded during the Crusades, and in the early part of the thirteenth century settled without employment at Venice. Those zealous adventurers responded with eagerness to the appeal. They received a grant of the country from the Pope and the Emperor, set about the conquest with energy and method, and eventually subdued the natives under their authority and that of the Church. For two centuries they governed well. The country was prosperous, and the knights, though a privileged caste, averse to labor, set at least an example of temperance and equity. But luxury and idleness began finally to work their effects, and by the fifteenth century the knights had lost their habits of sobriety, their sense of justice, their valor and skill in battle. In wars with Poland they were repeatedly unsuccessful, and paid for their defeats by the loss of territory. The post of Grand Master of the order went begging all over Europe. It had ceased to be a post either of honor or of power. But early in the sixteenth century the choice fell upon Albert of Hohenzollern, of the Nuremberg branch of the family, and he accepted, with the resolution to restore the wasted fortunes of the colony. The task was difficult. The princes of the Empire, to whom Albert applied for help, gave only advice. Martin Luther, whom he consulted, also gave advice, and on that he acted. He adopted the Reformation, secularized the order, and created the Duchy of Prussia, he himself being Duke, and a vassal of the republic of Poland.

With this revolution begins the chain of circumstances which led to the acquisition of the duchy by Albert's kinsmen of Brandenburg. It will suffice to say that in 1569 the right of succession in the duchy, on the failure of direct heirs of Albert, had been secured to the electors of Brandenburg by treaty with Poland, that in 1618 this contingency arrived, and that John Sigismund, who had a further claim based on his marriage with a granddaughter of Albert, became Duke of Prussia.—*Herbert Tuttle. in Harper's Magazine.*

Why Kerosene Explodes.

In the first place, kerosene never does explode. Ordinary kerosene is a mixture of oils which are converted into gas or vapor at different temperatures. This gas, when mixed in certain proportions with the air forms a most explosive compound.

The danger, therefore, from kerosene comes from this gas, which, of course, cannot be seen. From the best quality of kerosene all, or nearly all, the oil which evaporates at a low temperature, and thus becomes explosive, has been removed. This latter oil is naphtha or benzine. So long as this is kept confined, so that its vapor cannot mix with the common air, it is safe. But the moment the gases mixes with the atmosphere it become explosive and dangerous. These facts give the reason why it is *never* safe, under any circumstances, to fill a lighted lamp, or to pour kerosene from a can upon a burning fire.

The lamp needs filling; therefore there is a space over the oil filled with the gas of the oil evaporated by heat *and air.* It is confined, and as long as the cover is screwed down no spark can get to it.

But when the cover is taken off, the gas is pushed out by the oil entering the lamp, mixed still further with the common air, becomes explosive, communicates with the flame of the lamp, and immediately explodes.

So, too, there is explosive gas in the top of a half-emptied kerosene oil can, and when the oil is thrown on the fire the flame communicates with that gas and causes an explosion.

The sellers of cheap oil frequently declare in selling the dangerous fluid that it is so safe that a lighted match can be thrown in it. That this can be done with safety only shows that the conditions for making the explosive gas are not met in the experiment. But if the same oil was used in a defective lamp, or with any but the extremest care, there would be an explosion.—*Youth's Companion.*

Why He Goes on Crutches.

Mr. Jabez Gazely, traveling salesman for the well-known liquor house of Gumcane & Racket, now wears a pair of crutches, not for ornament, particularly, but mainly for use. Several days ago Gazely, while en route for a rural seat of trade, fell in with a lot of young fellows, representing many trades and professions. They exchanged cards, flasks and compliments, old jokes and wearisome stories. When Gazely arrived at the small town where he was to transact business, if possible, he proceeded at once to the house whose wants in the whisky line he had ever supplied, but upon entering the store he saw that a change in the proprietorship had taken place. The proprietor came forward.

"Good morning, sir."

"Good morning. I see that this place has changed ownership. I used to do considerable business with your predecessor and hope to merit your confidence."

"Your name?"

Gazely handed him a card, not his commercial pasteboard, but unfortunately the name and two-line advertisement of a young undertaker he had met on the train. The merchant looked at the card for a moment and said:

"I am thankful to say, sir, that I need nothing in your line."

"But you soon will, I hope," replied Gazely.

The merchant knit his brows, dropped a stitch, picked it up and proceeded to knit a while longer.

"I hope I may not soon need your services, sir. I don't know why you say that my predecessor ever had any dealing with you, for he is a young man——"

"I know he's a young man," said Gazely, looking sharply at the merchant, "but what difference does that make? He kept his cellar well stocked with my goods, but that's neither here nor there. I've got the best in the market, and just now we are selling at strikingly low figures. You'll never have a chance to do better and I advise you to lay in a stock at once. Now, for your individual use, I can do the nice thing by you."

"Do you take me for a fool?"

"Certainly not. I'm only advising you to buy in time. Such reasonable figures will not be open to you many days longer. I can fix you up in nice style, so that when your friends and neighbors come in——"

"You heartless scoundrel!" exclaimed the merchant, wheeling Gazely around and kicking him from the door. The fall injured the young man, hence the crutches. The mistake has been discovered, and both parties, young Gazely in particular, are sorry that such a ludicrous misunderstanding should have occurred—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

"The Only Flower."

A lady in this city recently received a photograph of a baby from a friend in a distant city. It was a beautiful picture. The little fellow looked out of that picture at you and smiled such a handsome smile, flanked on either side with the prettiest of dimples, while his little lips parted just enough to show a couple of little teeth. One would want to kiss the picture if unable to kiss the original. On the back of the photograph was written in a fine but tremulous hand: "The only flower the angel of death has left us."

How much meaning there was in that sentence. The only blossom left. The mother of that baby had buried three little ones since last fall, and now her heart trembles in fear that the last, her baby boy, may be taken from her. How our hearts go out to that mother and to that baby! There is something about a poor little helpless baby that draws everybody to it. Even old bachelors love them, except when they cry, and then they do not dislike them. The cry of a baby has such a distressing effect on an old bachelor's nerves that he don't exactly know what he says and does at the time, but you can bet he would run his legs off to get a doctor or the paregoric if he thought they were wanted to help the baby out of its trouble.

The most thoughtless girl will stop in the street to kiss a pretty baby, and who ever saw a homely baby? Nothing makes a young "auntie" more happy than to be able to make something pretty for baby to wear. Yes indeed the baby is a "well spring of joy" to the whole human race regardless of sex or condition of servitude. When the angel of death steals in the family and carries off the little baby, everyone comes to condole with the parents. Everybody feels a personal interest in that family and sympathize with it that its one bright light has gone out. So when we looked upon the photograph of the baby boy whose mother has written on the back: "The only flower the angel of death has left us" our hearts went out to that mother in sympathy and to hundreds of mothers all over the country who have laid the precious forms of their darling babies away in the tomb. Yes indeed, the baby is a "well spring of life" and he who would sneer at a baby, who would cast it aside when it wants to put its fat chubby arms about his neck and hug him as the only way to show baby love, has not the heart of a true man and is one in whom the spirit of loving kindness and feeling for his fellow men dwells not.—*Peck's Sun.*

The New York Evening Post, commenting upon the present liquor license system, says: "One of its most dangerous outgrowths is the appearance in polities of the liquor interest as an organized force."

The vital work in campaigns is now done in committee rooms and not in the open. The stumpers are employed in the same manner as fireworks—to draw a crowd and to warm up the hearts of party men. He is not sent out as a missionary to convert the heathen of the other side, but rather to encourage his own party comrades to cleave unto the faith.

THOUGHT AND OPINION.

A THOUSAND influences in our modern life tend to separate, to isolate and alienate.—*Living Church.*

THE church to-day is like the butt end of a broom—as many diversities as the broom has fingers.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE thing desired is to make men forget they are anything but American. —*A Southern Teacher in the Independent.*

A MAN voting when he is drunk is as if you should send a wild bull into an orphan asylum to take care of the children.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

ANY man strong enough to have attained prominence in National affairs, whatever his name, is too strong to permit women to fight his battles.—*Evening Wisconsin.*

WHILE the D. D.'s are quibbling, these bonnetted Amazons are marching on to the conquest of the people for righteousness and God.—*Mrs. Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Army.*

THE theory that the interests of a journal, when it is suddenly robbed of its working head, can best be serued by the promotion of the next in rank, has found favor with all great American newspapers.—*Utica Observer.*

IF unreformed Utah applied to Congress for a place in the Union, and is admitted by any time-serving party, God grant she may hang as a mill-stone around the neck of every politicion who favors the conspiracy to give the American Bluebeard a seat by the side of Washington.—*Joseph Cook, Boston, Lecture.*

WE want simplicity of life, frugality, modesty, industry and system. If we could introduce these virtues into our higher society, we should diminish the despair, envy, jealousy, dissipation and suicides of the single, and the bickerings, wretchedness and divorces of the married.—*Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York.*

AS LONG as our school system continues to be a stuffing machine the assaults will be made. Reform need not be revolutionary. Too many things are taught; sweep at least one third of the "ologies" off the schedule and teach the others more leisurely and more thoroughly and less mechanically.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

IT is scarcely possible to estimate the effect upon the social status of women in general which might be exerted by a class of women comparable in many-sided intelligence and power to the class of men who rule the thought and industry of men; but such a class of women can only be created by equal opportunities of education.—*The Nation.*

WHEN a man has been a part of a great thing, the greatest in American history, what will he do? All other things are less, and however well he does them, he seems a smaller figure in the doing. The pictures of General Grant will not represent him standing on Wall street King a trade. Appomattox is higher ground, and the conditions of the surrender of Lee and his legions are the words we shall remember.—*Rev. Myron Reed.*

How Bears Fish.

Very few people know that bears take to water naturally. They roam over the mountains and through the forests, dig open rotten logs for ants and worms, and secure all the hornets' nests they can, and tear them to pieces and eat the young grubs, pick berries of all descriptions and eat them, and would seem to belong to the dry-land animals.

The fact is different. They love the water, not, perhaps, as well as the mouse and deer, but better than most dry-land animals.

They are very fond of fish, and are expert fishermen, and show more cunning and instinct, if not reason, than many city chaps I have seen about the lakes.

I came suddenly upon a very large bear in a thick swamp, lying upon a large hollow log across a brook, fishing, and he was so much interested in his sport that he did not notice me until I had approached very near to him, so that I could see exactly how he baited his hook and played his fish. He fished in this wise: There was a large hole through the long on which he lay and he thrust his forearm through the hole and held his open paw in the water and waited for the fish to gather around and onto it, and when full he clutched his fist and brought up a handful of fish and sat and ate them with great gusto; then down with the paw again and so on.

The brook was fairly alive with little trout and red-sided suckers and some black suckers, so the old fellow let himself out on the fishes. He did not eat their heads. There was quite a pile of them on the log. I suppose the oil in his paw attracted the fish and baited them even better than a fly-hook, and his toe-nails were his hooks, and sharp ones too, and once grabbed, the fish are sure to stay.

They also catch frogs in these forest brooks, and drink of the pure water in hot summer days, and love to lie and wallow in the muddy swamps, as well as our pigs in the mire.

They often cross narrow places in lakes by swimming, and also rivers, and seem to love to take a turn in the water. I once saw one swimming from the mainland to the big Island in Mooselucmagantic Lake, with just a streak of his back out of the water, looking like a log moving along. Sometimes you see only their heads out of the water; at other times half of their bodies are to be seen. We account for this difference by their condition. If fat, the grease helps buoy them up; if lean they sink lower in the water.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Our Present Blessing.

Our blessings are not appreciated until we are deprived of them. Most notable among them is health, the lack of which magnifies our other burdens A hacking cough, a severe cold, or any throat or lung disease is very troublesome; but all these may be quickly and permanently removed by Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure. Price 50 cents; trial size free of Frank Smith. 1

Some Remarkable Cures of deafness are recorded of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Never fails to cure earache.

Ask the stunted boys and girls whose parents swill away their humanity over stale beer in tenement-houses if they think a movement which is to obtain for them the unknown blessing of tender treatment is a scheme of the rich against the poor.

Without a particle of doubt Hall's Catarrh cure is the most excellent remedy for the cure of Catarrh in the market. We recommend it to our readers.

Business men have got clear by the point where they will employ a man who gets drunk. But they are now drawing the line at the man who is in the habit of drinking. He is a good salesman, or a quick and accurate bookkeeper; pleasant, obliging, and all that. But he drinks too much.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A quiet agent, with only one mission to fulfill, came into the hands of Mr. Albert Chandler, of Crumpton, Queen Anne Co., Md. He gave it to his father in-law, Mr. Goodwin, who was suffering with severe Rheumatism. After a trial he wrote: "It is having a wonderful effect in his case. He regards his possession of it as providential. His wonderful change has astonished the community." The remedy is ATHLOPHOROS a natural antidote for the poison and acid in the blood, whose presence is the cause of Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains and inflammations.

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KENNEDY'S
FAVORITE
REMEDY

For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD.

To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

AMONG RAILROAD MEN.

Popularity and Usefulness of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy —A Thrilling Letter from a Master Mechanic.

MASTER MECHANIC'S AND SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOWELL REPAIR SHOPS cf the B. & L. R. R. LOWELL, MASS., March 25, 1884.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I think it is due to you that I should make the following statement, and I make it voluntarily and willingly: On the 4th day of June, 1888, I was taken with what was called paralysis of the bowels. The seizure was unexpected and terrible. The stomach and other organs seemed to sympathize with it and to have lost all power of action. For a long time my life was despaired of, but at length I recovered so far as to be able to ride out, By the advice of my physician I visited Poland Springs (Vt) hoping to get benefit from the waters. But they did me no good. Neither were the best physicians of Lowell and Boston, whom I consulted, able to afford me more than transient relief. I gained no strength and my case appeared almost hopeless. In the fall a friend advised me to try KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, and although opposed to patent medicines, I made the trial. To make a long story short—FAVORITE REMEDY, in my opinion, saved my life. I consider it the best preparation in the world for stomach difficulties, as well as of the Liver and other organs. I am glad to say it is in general use among the R. R. men in this vicinity.

Yours, etc., A. J. GIFFORD.

Mr. Gifford is the Master Mechanic of the Lowell division of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and his illness and recovery are known to many who can testify to the facts in his letter.

Use this medicine for all diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Skin. It may save you or yours from pain or death.

Address, if desired,

july Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

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TO ANY PERSON who will agree to show our goods and try to influence sales among friends, we will send, post-paid, two Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Waterproof Garments as samples, provided you cut this out and return with 25 cents to pay postage, cost, etc. WINTHROP RUBBER CO.
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THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

VOTING AT CHICAGO.

The first ballot was taken Thursday evening, after which an adjournment was effected. Necessary to a choice, 547.

FIRST BALLOT,

Cleveland	392
Bayard	170
Thurman	88
Randall	78
McDonald	56
Carlisle	27
Flower	4
Hoadly	3
Tilden	1
Hendricks	1

Second ballot—Cleveland nominated—having a score of 683 votes. The tall form of Hendricks arose and moved to make it unanimous, and amid unbounded enthusiasm it was adopted. Adjourned till 5 P. M.

The tide of prohibition is rising every day.

It looks as if the "Old Roman" Thurman, might win. The red bandana is waving high.

Hon. O. M. Barnes of Lansing, was the chairman of the Michigan delegation at Chicago this week. He is a good representative of any party.

The adjournment of Congress is cause for rejoicing. The leaving of a thousand bills not acted on better still. It is hoped most of them have gone to their final rest.

California has a candidate for the nomination at Pittsburg in the person of Dr. McDonald. The prohibitionists ran him for governer last year. He received 5,772 votes.

Advice for the preachers: In warm weather, come directly to the point, set the lesson home pat and snug, and let the people go. In cold weather and medium weather, do the same.

It was reported that Neal Dow the veteran Prohibitionist of Maine would vote and work for Blaine. He emphatically denies it. "If he lives he will work and vote the National prohibition ticket."

Butler had not a ghost of a chance at Chicago. The rank and file of the party are not there. The Democratic chieftains and politicians are in force, and full of fight against any anti-monopolist interloper.

The second paragraph of the Republican Chicago platform is a singular assumption and singularly untrue. It asserts that the party "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform." When that is the very thing the convention refused to do.

ST. JOHN THE FAVORITE CANDIDATE.

The National Prohibition Convention at Pittsburg, July 23, will be a mammoth affair. Ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas will be the candidate for president if any sort of wisdom is shown. He will get a third more votes than any other man. He has a national reputation. It is always disheartening to support a figure head. St. John is a wide awake man, another Blaine and Butler, a man of superb abilities and thoroughly committed to the cause, and comes from the plains of Kansas. A *live* westerner.

The Kansas City Journal reports an interview with ex-Gov. St. John, from which we take the following extract:

"Then you mean you will not support the Republican ticket in this campaign?"

That is precisely what I mean. I cannot vote for anyone who accepts a nomination upon such political claptrap as the Republican Convention at Chicago adopted as a platform. The Convention was asked to decide between the home and the saloons and it ignored the home out of fear of the saloons."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that the Convention was asked to commit itself upon the temperance question and it ruefully evaded the issue The temperance people all over the country awaited the action of the Convention with bated breath, fully determined that if they were recognized they would make no nomination for the Presidency, but receiving no recognition they are now determined to organize, put a ticket in the field, and make an aggressive campaign. The effect of this action will be felt by the Republican party in every State, especially in Kansas, Maine, Iowa, New York, Michigan, and Ohio, and even in Bourbon Missouri their vote will be largely reduced."

THE TELLING SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR ST. JOHN OF KANSAS AT THE ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.

The largest and most enthusiastic gathering of prohibitionists ever held in Illinois, convened in Bloomington June 18th, when the following thrilling scene was witnessed·

A committee of two escorted him to the platform, amid a storm of applause, and as he stepped upon the platform the audienc rose *en masse* and greeted him with a round of deafening cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates of the Convention:

"I thank you for this very hearty welcome. The earnest enthusiasm of this convention reminds me of the days when the abolitionists were cutting loose from the old whig party on account of its cowardice on the question of African slavery [Applause]. The whig party was asked to take a stand against slavery. It responded by saying that the acts of congress upon that question, including the fugitive slave law, was regarded as a settlement of the matter. But men like Wendell Phillips said that no question was ever settled until it was settled right [Great Applause]. The free soilers in the national convention, declared that slavery was a "sin against God and a crime against man," and ought to be abolished [Applause]. They were in the minority then, but eight years later, that sentiment crystalized into nearly two million ballots and made Abraham Lincoln president of the United States [Enthusiastic Applause]. The republican party then was brave and dared to do right and it won [Applause]."

"The prohibitionists recently called a national convention, to meet at Pittsburg in May. Life-long republicans, who were also prohibitionists, still clinging to the party with the hope that it would do something in the way of encouraging temperance, appealed to the committee to postpone the Pittsburg convention until July 23, and give the old parties one more chance to be heard. Their request was granted. At once all the temperance organizations turned toward Chicago. Their claims for recognition were urged by all classes loving the home better than the saloon. But the republican politicians seemed to forget that Kansas, Iowa, Maine and Vermont, had adopted prohibition, and that 325,000 votes had been recorded for the measure in the (politically) doubtful state of Ohio, and that the question had been agitated in the legislative halls of every state and territory in the nation, for when the platform of the Chicago convention was read, it was as silent upon the question of temperance as if a home had never been destroyed or a mother's heart crushed by the liquor traffic [Applause and cries of that's so]. The party could cross the Rocky Mountains and pitch into the Mormons and Chinese, it could pledge protection to the wool grown on the scabiest sheep in the land, but when asked to protect the home against the soul destroying influence of the American saloon, it dare not utter a single word for fear of offending the bar-keeper and loosing his vote [Cries of that's so]. I have been a republican all my political life. I was born in the west and have always lived on the border between the fires of freedom and slavery. I have had my republicanism burned and blistered in every bone and fiber of my organization, and know what it is to suffer for principle's sake, and no one regrets the circumstances that compel me to leave the old party, more than I do. But with me it is a matter, not of policy, but of principle, and God helping me, if I live until the November election, I shall condemn the inexcusable cowardice of the Chicago convention by my ballot [Great Applause], and I shall continue to condemn it by my voice and vote as long as I live and there is a legalized dramshop in the land [Applause]. There is no middle ground touching this matter, and the man or party that is neither for or against the saloon system of the country, is unworthy the support of the people [Applause and cries of that's the doctrine]. But I did not intend to make a speech. You have work to do, and I only desire to thank you. Besides after looking into the earnest faces of the delegates of this, the greatest convention of the kind ever held on Illinois soil, I am convinced that you need no speech from me, but that you are abundantly able to take care of yourselves, and send forth from this convention an influence that will tell to the world that you are not political slaves but freemen. (Great Applause)."

The scene during this short address was most impressive. Almost every sentiment was enthusiastically applauded, and the audience became so completely in sympathy with speaker that the feeling could not be restrained. There was but one spirit present and it was that from to-day there would be no lull in the battle until the victory is won.

Ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts calls whisky the "dynamite of civilization."

BOYS DON'T READ THIS.

As for detective stories, go and talk with a real detective or a county sheriff. Ask 'em about "Old Sleuth's" disguises and exploits and magic luck and then listen carefully while they tell you what a fool you are making of yourself by grinding the end of your nose against pages of such trashy fiction. We want you to read, but for the land's sake look about for something different! There are good boy-books, your father takes the daily papers, and if you should read a page or two of history now and then you wouldn't waste your time.

That crowd of New York publishers who are flooding the country with flash-papers and dime novels are your worst enemies. No matter to them whether you grow up a respectable man or a murderer so long as they get your money. Their stories are the basest lies, too silly even for a boy 10 years old to believe.

Now, then, look about you and see how many men in our stores and factories and offices and upon the streets are getting gray and wrinkled and old. Twenty years from now not one in ten of us whom you see in business to-day will be able to put our shoulders to the wheel. Even a decade will retire tens of thousands. What then! Why, my son, this is a world which knows no stop. This is a life which knows no rest until old age compels it.

When the men of to-day are laid up in drydock the boys of to-day will be the fresh set of hands called on deck to work the ship. They will be the merchants, farmers, manufacturers and professional men of the future. You will have to bear the burdens and anxieties of keeping this country on the track of peace and prosperity, and your voices will sound from the halls of Congress and your pens write words to burn in the memory of future generations.

Come, now, begin right. Don't get it into your head that an Indian-killer is about four pegs above a State Senator. Don't imagine that a detective wouldn't trade places with a lawyer very quickly if he had his say about it. Don't you believe that an embezzler, burglar or murder is a hero, and that men admire him. Drop your novels and flash papers as a starter. The boy who feeds on such trash gets false impressions of the world, and is more certain to bring up in State Prison than in respectable employment. If you have a pistol fling it aside. The man who carries one about the street is a coward, and men mark him as such. If you have a bowie-knife on hand turn it over to your mother for a meat or bread knife. If you have a sand club lying around loose shy it into the ditch before anybody finds out how empty your head has been. That pair of brass-knuckles can be tossed into the river; "Old Sleuth" and "Buffalo Bill" will make a good bonfire, and then you are ready to begin life and to ask yourself what trade or profession shall be yours when done in the school.—*Free Press.*

Had No Business in Europe.

"Yes, sir," said the American millionaire, as he consulted the bill of fare in a Parisian cafe, "I delight in travel. When I was a boy, working for $2 a week, I used to think what a grand thing it would be if I had money and could travel all over the world. I resolved that if ever I became rich I would see the noted places of the earth. Well, I made money, and here I am at Paree on my tour of observation. When an American citizen, sir, gets the travel fever on him, his country, big as it is, is too small to hold him."

"Yees, your country ees a big country," said the French acquaintance, who sat opposite him.

"Big country," exclaimed the American, striking the table with his hand; "it is the biggest country in the world."

"I've been there," said the Frenchman; "it is full of wonderful sights, Niagara, for instance."

"Never saw it," said the American; "never could find time to visit it."

"And de Yosemite Valley," continued the Frenchman.

"Never had a chance to go there," said the American.

"And de Yellowstone Park."

"Heard lots about it, but never could find time to visit it."

"And de Mammoth Cave of Kentucky."

"Blamed if I ever thought of visiting that."

"De palisades of de Hudson—"

"Whew! did intend to see them, but always had so much to look after you know, and—"

"And de scenery, magnifique at de White Mountains—"

"Never could find time to take a trip up there, by gosh."

"Of course you have seen de thousand islands, and de rapids of de St. Lawrence, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and all dose beautiful places?"

"Never had time to visit any of those places. Always had too much business on hand."

"Why come to see de tame scenery of Europe when you haven't seen de grand scenery and de wonders of your own country?,'

"Because I'm a dinged fool. I'll go right home on the next boat. A man who hasn't been any further east than Swampscott, nor any further west than North Adams, in his own country, has no business in Europe.—*Somerville Journal.*

Bishop Simpson was the greatest religious orator of the age. His oratory was level to the apprehension and taste of the masses, and equally adapted to disarm criticism and carry the most highly cultured upon its resistless tide.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

The Sultan's Day's Work.

A salary of $10,000 a day would appear to those who have but few wants a nice competency. That is the daily wages of Abdul Hamid, and no sovereign alive earns his money harder. Out of that sum he has, moreover, to pay for his own board, fire, and candles, his lodgings alone are free; so that considering the footing on which his establishment is placed, he must be a man of order and economy to make both ends meet with so small an income at his command. There is, indeed, no more diligent or active man in his empire than the sultan, and it is literally true of him to say that he eats his bread in the sweat of his brow. He gives personal audience to everyone who applies for it, whenever it is possible; when not, his first adjutant gives audience for him. The 600 wives of Abdul-Aziz have vanished and Abdul Hamid finds it as much as he can do to meet the milliner's bills of a poor three dozen spouses. This scanty harem leaves him a good deal more time for devotion and state business. He leaves his apartment betimes, and bathes the prison of his soul in tepid water, after which he stretches himself full length upon a carpet and breathes a silent morning prayer. He then drinks a cup of chocolate and proceeds immediately after to the affairs of the state. Dispatches are received and sent, reports examined and approved of, expenses consented to, decorations granted, ministers and ambassadors received, and that goes on for several hours. Toward noon a second carpet is spread at the feet of the ruler of the faithful, whereon he prays again, and then takes his second breakfast. After that he goes out for a drive, and when he returns he is at the disposal of his family and the inhabitants of the palace. He gives audience to his brothers and sisters, listens to the report of the household officers, confers with the chief of the eunuchs on all sorts of delicate subjects and gives him his orders. The imaum, or chaplain of the palace, also comes in the evening, and the sultan prays or reads some pious book with him. Three times in the week the sultan takes lessons on the piano from a French teacher—that is, he listens to his teacher playing a few morceaux, but never plays a single scale himself. Later in the evening he dispatches more state business, and then an hour before midnight he, accompanied only by the chief of the eunuchs, retires to the mysterious recesses of the harem.—*Exchange.*

Where the Old Maids Come In.

"Do you know, sir," inquired an American tourist of his companion, while doing England, "can you inform me the reason for the fresh, healthful appearance of the English people? Their complexion is far superior to ours, or our countrymen over the herring pond."

"Well, I know what Prof. Huxley says."

"And what reason does he advance?"

"Well, Huxley says it is all owing to the old maids."

"Owing to old maids! You surprise me."

"Fact. Huxley figures it out this way. Now, you know the English are very fond of roast beef."

"But what has that to do with old maids?"

"Go slow. This genuine English beef is the best and most nutritious beef in the world, and it imparts a beautiful complexion."

"Well, about the old maids?"

"Yes, you see the excellence of this English beef is due exclusively to red clover. Do you see the point?"

"All but the old maids. They are still hovering in the shadows."

"Why, don't you see?" This red clover is enriched, sweetened, and fructified by bumblebees."

"But where do the old maids come in?" said the inquisitive American, wiping his brow wearily.

"Why, it is as plain as the nose on your face. The only enemy of the bumblebee is the field-mouse."

"But what have roast-beef, red clover, bumblebees, and field-mice got to do with old maids?"

"Why, you must be very obtuse. Don't you preceive that the bumble-bees would soon become exterminated by the field-mice if it were not for——"

"Old maids?"

"No, if it were not for cats, and the old maids of Old England keep the country thoroughly stocked up with cats, and so we can directly trace the effects of the rosy English complexions to the benign cause of English old maid, at least that's what Harry says about it, and that's just where the old maids come in. Science makes clear many mysterious things."

There was never a time when a man like Ben Butler could do more for the spread of his horse sense popularity with the working people.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Temperance pledge-books will not free our country from the evils of the liquor traffic. Christians' prayers will not. "Prayers are heard, ballots are counted," says George W. Bain, and we need not expect prayers to go as high as heaven until our ballots go as deep as principle.—*Living Issue.*

A strong protest ought to be raised against the class of goodly-goody books written principally for Sunday school libraries, which teach directly, or by implication, that all bad boys break their legs or get drowned, while all the good boys and girls die young and go to heaven. Perhaps the evil here lies partly in the reaction which sends youth to the other extreme, but it is horridly poor stuff to fill children's minds with, and because of its untruth to nature and life, should be studiously avoided.—*F. B. Forbush.*

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city 43w50

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We have placed on Sale This Week

50 DOZEN

Misses Regular Made Hose.

Former Price, 50 Cts.

NOW 25 CTS.

Please Examine Goods in Show Window.

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We wish to call the attention of Consumers to our New Line of Roasted Coffee. We have it packed in Air-Tight Tin Cans, Hot from the Roasters, always insuring Fresh Goods. SEE OUR PRICES:

Good Roasted Rio,	15c	Finest Blended Roasted Rio,	25c
Finest " "	18c	Finest Java, d0	28c
Fine Blended "	20c	" Java & Mocha,	32c

We offer these coffees as the Finest in the Market, and Warrant Every Pound to Please. Come and see us. We can suit you in Groceries, Crockery or Glassware. 1059

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For Sale!

THAT ELEGANT TWO-STORY

Brick Residence!

On Adams Street, second door South of Cross. The house is finished in hard wood, has grates, marble mantles, gas fixtures, etc, all complete and modern, together with barn and out buildings. This place is midway between the State Normal School and principal churches, the Union School and the business part of the city, and is but five minutes walk from the Michigan Central and Lake Shore depots. To one desirous of removing to Ypsilanti to educate a family, this property offers a rare investment, as rooms can be rented out on such terms as to make a fair interest on the purchase money. For terms and other particulars, address

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We have put in a Steam Engine and Manufacture our Sausage by Steam.

We chalenge comparison in this and in Every Department of Meats, and the belongings of a First Class Market.

Again Hitched Horses.

The Old firm has become the New, with bright prospects, and a determination to earn, more than ever, the good opinion of patrons.

We purchase the Best and Nicest Beeves and Porkers in the market, sparing no pains to secure

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Nicest Steaks, Broils, Roasts, Turkeys, Chickens, Etc.

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Angler's Complete Outfit.

This is our latest and best outfit. It consists of a fine 11 foot jointed rod, with brass tips and ferrules; 1 bob; one cork bob with hook and line; 6 sinkers; 2 forty-foot sea grass lines and 1 shorter; 12 assorted hooks; 3 trout and 2 bass flies; 1 fine bait box, hinged cover and highly ornamented; 1 trolling hook and 1 reel holding 40 feet of line. This is a splendid outfit for those who delight in fishing. Prite $1, or 3 for $2.75. Remit by POSTAL NOTE OR CURRENCY.

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Having Repaired and Improved my Mill, and

Doubled My Capacity,

I am now prepared to do all kinds of work, and

As Well as Large Mills and Rich Firms.

I have secured the services of the veteran miller, **Hiram Allen**, and my motto will be "PLEASE MY CUSTOMERS."

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

N. B.—I have a large Power Sheller and will Shell Corn Free of Charge.

1028 M. P. HOLMES.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

RAWSONVILLE.

There was a man through this place a few days ago looking for a farm. He staid two or three days with Charles Campbell and made a bargain for his farm at $70 an acre, cash. He went after the money but has not returned. We learn that he worked near Belleville at his profession. He bought Cuyler Coy's farm; James Stewart hired a livery rig to show him one that he owned; the stranger bargained for both and went after the money. When last heard from, this same dude was stopping with a party near your city. He may be a capitalist, as he claims, but if you put him down as a Canada dead beat you will not come far from the truth. E. BARLOW.

STONY CREEK.

Wheat harvest will commence this week. A medium crop. By indication we judge Peter Rogers will cut the first acre.

Samuel Davis who is canvassing Augusta and York, for "Cram's unrivaled atlas of the world, is doing grandly, taking Forty-five orders in two weeks.

Eugune Peirce is canvassing for the same work in Franklin, Adrian and Madison Townships, Lenawee County.

Church extension day, was a grand success in Augusta charge, on July 6th, collection three times larger than last year.

MARRIED—At the M. E. parsonage July 1st 1884 by Rev. E. Peirce, Mr. Wilber J. Miller, and Miss Josie Leonard. The young couple were born and raised and will reside at Bellville, Wayne Co.

URANIA.

Harvest has begun and wheat is not very good this year.

A team belonging to Walter Fosdick, ran away with a load of hay turning it over and hurting a boy who was driving, quite badly.

Last Sabbath afternoon the Rev. Mr. Smith of Saline Baptist church, baptized two young ladies at Mooreville, where he preaches every Sunday afternoon.

Saline 4th of July was quite a success for a small place. The street parade made a nice show, the states and territories were represented by some forty young ladies dressed in white and drawn by Mr. Daniel Reeves engine, followed by the two Saline bands, bycicle riders, Bro. Gardner's lime kiln club, Peck's bad boy and the whang-doodles brought up the rear which made a great show with their band and white elephant. They marched through the streets to the picnic grounds where were gathered a large crowd to listen to the speaking and singing. The afternoon was passed pleasantly and the evening was spent in dancing and fire works.

WILLIS STATION.

July the 3rd there was a gathering of the little girls and boys at George Sanderson's, it being the tenth birthday of their little daughter, Stella. Having learned of their parents, they bethought them that a memento of their kind regards would enhance the pleasure they sought to afford Miss Stella. They purchased a beautiful chromo and selected Miss Martha Alban to do the honors of the occasion. The little miss, with a dignity beyond her years, stepped to the front at the propper time, and addressing the company, said:

Little Stella, mamma's darling,
Papa's hope and our joy,
We have come to day to greet you,
Our's is love without alloy.

You are youthful, you are truthful,
You're a happy loving child;
May your future be as fruitful
As the pure and undefiled.

May your father and your mother
Live to see their daughter dear
Crowned on earth with gems of culture,
In a woman's holy sphere.

This our wish, and this our offering,
I present in friendship's name;
Should it prove a source of pleasure,
It will represent our aim.

This the way we kept the day at Fraternity grange. As usual, about sixty of us gathered at the hall to celebrate the 4th. Meats fruit, ice cream and lemonade, with enough pie and cake to supply a regiment fresh from duty, headed the program. After dinner the Master called to order and announced "The Star Spangled Banner," the singing of which put the Worthy Lecturer, sister Lucy A. H. Childs, in good working order, and the thoughts she gave utterance to were well timed. As sparkling gems, they illustrated the significance of the office. Next in order was the rendering of "Liberty Bell" by Miss Lizzie Moore. At its close the Lecturer gave us some thoughts which came to her mind while standing beside the dear old bell in Independence hall; the bell which 108 years ago rang out the superlative anthem of which we boast. Her thoughts glowed with sentiments of patriotism, the birthright of the American citizen. This was followed by a speech from brother John K. Campbell, and those who have listened to him know that he deals with principles and illustrates their significance in a manner that rivits the attention of the listener. A song by the choir was followed by a speech from Dr. Megan. He gloried in the land of his adoption and eloquently brought out the emotions of a devotional heart. Sister Fisher read "The History of our Flag," and sister Childs read some maxims illustrating the wisdom of the sages, and gave us a continuation of her thoughts, which carried out in everyday life would add immeasurably to its possibilities; that living in harmony with every law of being was absolutely necessary to the unfolding of wisdom. O'er the ruins of Athens stands the monuments of departed glory, speaking of Athenian greatness; but beyond the ruins we find the progressive principle, untarnished by the wrecker, time, proclaiming the unalterable law of true development. The exercises closed by a song, conclusive of the fact that

Grander thoughts never enter the soul
Than those that are uttered when the emotions control;
Human existence has demonstrated this,
The thought, world's a sphere of emotional bliss

From the Aryus.

In Northfield township, census enumerator Wall found a very old resident Bryan Galligan, who was 100 years old on the 20th of last December.

Rev. J. T. Sunderland, for six years pastor of the Unitarian church in this city, has accepted the position of general secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference, located at Chicago, and will begin the duties of his new position Sept. 1. His family will remain in this city Mrs. S holding the position of teacher in the high school.

Clem. Stebbins went over to Deerfield to sell his wool because there are no saloons in his home, Dundee. He brought back a gallon of whisky, and under its influence, proceeded to whip and kick his wife. Sentenced to Ionia for 90 days, he has appealed to circuit court There appears to be justice in Dundee, if there isn't any whisky.

Mr. O'Brien, Augusta's enumerator returned his report to the county clerk on Saturday. His was the first one in. The population of the above township in 1880 was 1640; in 1884, 1824, a gain of 184 in four years. The increase is to be credited largely to the building of the Wabash railroad, which has built up quite a village at Waitaker, and opened up lands theretofore considered almost valueless.

From the Courier.

Prof. Hennequin's family spend several weeks in Ypsilanti during his absence in the east.

Lorenzo Davis reports $38.85 bounty paid in May for 259 woodchuch scalps at fifteen cents per scalp.

We have just received the new census returns, and find it necessary to report a decrease of 193 from the census of four years ago, that for 1880 being 8,103 and 1884's 7,910.

The Toledo road is now known as the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Ry. The last time card went into effect on the 22d ultimo. No. 1 leaving here at 7:37 a. m. connects at Milan with the W. St. L. & P. Ry., for Adrian and points west; No. 3, leaving Ann Arbor at 2:49 p. m., connects at Monroe Junction for Monroe.

One of the most unfortunate accidents it has fallen to us to record, and creating general sympathy throughout the city from the wide acquaintance of Miss Burleigh, is that which befell Miss Edith, commonly known as Daisy, Burleigh, last Thursday afternoon. The particulars are as follows: In company with Miss Hattie Swathel and Mr. Chas. E. Bond, Miss Burleigh at the time named set out for a horseback ride from the east end of Liberty street, going west, Miss Burleigh riding a mustang. It is thought that a riding whip which hung at her side, and kept touching the horse, trightened the mustang into a run, resulting in the throwing of Miss Burleigh near the corner of Division and Liberty streets, but a short distance from her old home. Whether the young lady struck a stone when thrown or not seems uncertain; a large part of the scalp on the back part of the head was torn off, and it is thought her lungs were also injured. Consciousness was not recovered until Friday. Our readers will learn with pleasure that Miss Daisy, at the latest report, is improving.

Miss Daisy has since died.

ANN ARBOR POPULATION.—First ward, 2039. Second ward, 1337. Third ward, 1301. Fourth ward, 1444. Fifth ward, 705. Sixth ward, 1095. Totals 7,921. Ypsilanti 5,605. Diference in population 2316.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Josiah N. Fuller to Eliza A. Fuller, York, 100 acres, $6,000.

F. C. Jones to E. H. Jackson, Ypsilanti, lot, 500.

F. P. Bogardus to G. M. Freeman, Ypsilanti, lot, 500.

The Ignorance Which Prevailed Among the Slaves of the South.

"Do you know that there were negroes, and I believe in the South, who did not believe that Yankees, as the Southerners called the Union soldiers during the war, were human beings—men like other men?" said a Southerner to a reporter yesterday.

"Do you mean to say that ignorance prevailed to such an extent?" queried the reporter.

"I most assuredly do. I was a schoolboy when the war broke out and lived in Wake County—not many miles from Raleigh, N. C. It was considered in those days a penal offense to teach a negro to read. Yet they would be compelled to take the rear seats in a country church on Sunday and hear the Bible expounded, and were taught that hell and damnation would be their portion unless they really believed every word in the Bible—words many of them could not spell, much less understand. There was a large slaveholder near my youthful home, and he owned about sixty negroes. They were as ignorant, for the most part, as hogs. Morality they knew not the meaning of. Many of the women followed the plow, and they went barefooted winter and summer, unless occasionally on Sundays. The old family cook was a coal black negress named Cherry, and I remember now with delight the famous biscuits, buckwheat cakes and waffles she lifted from the griddle. My brother married the young mistress after the war. Well, I saw a skirmish or two myself about the close of the war, but happened to be on a furlough at my country home, when Kilpatrick's cavalry and Sherman's infantry pursued Johnson's famished, half-naked troops west of Raleigh. Every door was closed and every house barred as the troops passed by. The rich slave-owner had fled to the city, and by accident I happened to be in his plantation house with many whites and blacks, who were trembling for their lives when the last remnant of Wheeler's Confederate cavalry were passing, closely pursued by Kilpatrick's Federal blue-coats. A skirmish occurred in front of the house, when the first blue-coats with sabres in one hand and carbines in another dashed by after the 'Johnny Rebs.'

"There's the Yankees. There's the Yankees!" cried some of us from behind the closed windows.

"Whar! Whar's the Yankees?" asked the cook, Cherry.

"I don't see no Yankees," said another colored woman.

"Yes, those are Yankees wearing blue coats and looking so nice," said one of the many scared domestics of the slave-owner's house.

"You can't fool me," said Cherry. "Them's not Yankees. Them's men like other folks. Whar's their horns? I know Yankees have horns."—*New York Tribune.*

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic, mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold atfifty cents a bottle by Frank Smith. 4

Dickens.

From behind the plain, broad writing-table a brisk, active figure came forward to greet me, with a bright twinkle of the eye, a sunny smile and a hearty grasp of the hand. A remarkable youthful figure, as it first appeared to me, and most jauntly arrayed. The apparel was conspicuous and even foppish. There seemed to be a prevading effect of gold and jewelry rather too lavishly displayed. Coat, vest and trousers were cut in the top of the day's fashion. The cravat was brilliant in color and obtrusive in size. The general impression was that of a dainty and airily-dressed man, to whom a good looking-glass was a very necessary article of domestic furniture.

But I was soon drawn from this rapid contemplation of attire to observe the features and manner of the man himself. Never, I thought, had the art of photography more completely failed to catch the true lineaments and expressions of its subject than in this instance. Here before me was a face aglow with a bright, healthy pink-and-white bloom; a face which, while furrowed with heavy lines when in repose, was yet youthful in its expressive and changeful vivacity; a large mouth, about whose corners there seemed always playing a quizzical smile, and hair and beard slightly tinged, indeed, with streaks of gray, yet fine and tawny and curly, and arranged with studious care about the broad white forehead, the retreating chin and the delicately tinted cheeks.

But of all the striking features the great beauty of the eyes first attracted and held the visitor. Eyes of the bluest blue; eyes which danced and sparkled with sunniest merriment, and yet which quickly softened into serious sympathy; eyes which were brilliant and searching, and seemed always to be kindly, though keenly, reading the person to whom he was talking, yet which never hardened into sternness; eyes in which, especially, you could discern all the humanity and humor, the noble intellectual possibilities and the manly tenderness of their possessor.—*Lecture by George M. Towle.*

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

[*Corrected up to the hour of Publication.*

FLOUR, per bbl	$ 5 50	@	7 20
" " " buckwheat		@	
WHEAT,	90	@	93
CORN,	60	@	70
OATS,	32	@	34
BEANS,	1 00	@	2 25
POTATOES, new	1 00	@	1 25
BARLEY per cwt	1 00	@	1 20
HAY, per ton	8 00	@	10 00
WOOL, per lb	20	@	25
" " unwashed	16	@	17
BUCKWHEAT	1 00	@	1 40
APPLES, per bbl		@	
BUTTER,	14	@	16
EGGS, per doz	16	@	18
CHEESE new	11	@	13
HONEY, cap	15	@	20
MAPLE SUGAR	12	@	14
LARD,	10	@	12
CHICKENS,	14	@	16
TURKEYS,	15	@	16
PORK, in bbls	18 00	@	20 00
TALLOW	5	@	5½
LAMB PELTS	50	@	80
GREEN HIDES	6	@	6¼
CURED "	7	@	7½
DEACON SKINS	40	@	25
LIVE STOCK.			
SHEEP, fatted, per 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 50
HOGS, store, per lb	3	@	4
" fatted	5	@	5½
" dressed per cwt	6½	@	7
COWS, milch	40 00	@	70 00
" fatted per lb	3	@	4½
STEERS, medium, per lb	4	@	4½
" fatted, per lb	5	@	5½

PROBATE ORDER.—Estate of Mary Ann Hosmer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the tenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty four.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Hosmer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Kate A. Gilbert, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that she and Delia S. Lane may be appointed joint executrices thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fourth day of August, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1060

PROBATE ORDER—For hearing account of Executor—Estate of Henrietta Huff.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the tenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present, Wm. D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Henrietta Huff deceased.

Daniel Putnam, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed:

And it is further ordered that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendancy of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1060

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

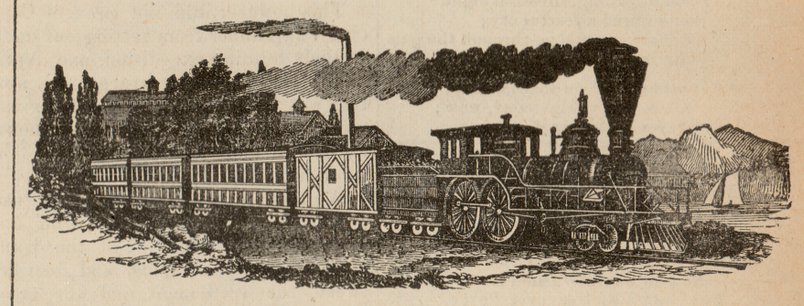
The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Sarah Smith, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Watson Barr, in the township of Augusta, in said county, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of September, and on Tuesday the twenty-third day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated June 23d, 1884.

HIRAM P. THOMPSON,
REDNER MINZEY,
59 COMMISSIONERS.

Independent Readers! Now is the time to take the COMMERCIAL! with all sides and STAND by the RIGHT! It will deal fairly 30 cents for three months. $1.00 per Annum. 60 cents for six months. Always in advance.

Excursion Every Day!



The Lowest Rates Discounted!

If this train is not bound for Ypsilanti, the passengers will be too late to join the ever increasing number of Bargain-Seekers who, ever since last Wednesday, the opening day for the Great Bankrupt Sale of the stock of Carson & Rowell, have been availing themselves of the Extraordinary Inducements offered. C. R. Whitmau, the creditors' attorney, is in full possession, and will close out the Entire Stock Immediately at Prices that are drawing customers from far and near. Such a display of Crockery and Glassware is seldom seen. All the New Styles. A Complete Line of Groceries. All Goods are New.

A PICNIC FOR ALL!

FROST. FROST. FROST.

JACK BEATEN AT HIS OWN GAME!

Frank Smith's Cutting

Discounts Jack Frost.

Those in want of Wall Paper, Ceiling Papers, and Decorations Paints Oils, Picture Frames, Jewelry, Spectacles, Etc. will See Some Cutting that will Please Them if they call at the

EMPORIUM.

Frank Smith is Agent for the Best Line of Ready Mixed Paints made in the United States. You can get Any Color you Want, and Prices Guaranteed the Lowest.

Don't purchase anything till you call at Frank Smith's EMPORIUM. You will NOT find there COOK STOVES, CARPETS, or SECOND HAND PULPITS, but you WILL find nearly Everything else.

YPSILANTI Mineral Bath House.

A. A. ELLIOTT, Superintendent.

Bath House Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Hot and Cold Baths.

PRICES OF BATHS.

Mineral Water, with Attendant, - - -	75 Cents.
Mineral Water, without Attendant, - - -	50 Cents.
Fresh Water, - - - - - - - - -	25 Cents.

MOORMAN & CORNWELL, Proprietors.

UNCLE ROBBIN'S COW.

BY NELLIE K. KELLOGG.

We started on a picnic fine
One lovely August day,
A company of eight or more,
A party small but gay.

While on our walk, we claimed to spy
A fence across the way,
And on the other side a cow
Reposing calmly lay.

At that appalling, dreadful sight,
Some raised a fearful cry;
"They never *could* go through the gate
With that great cow close by!"

But others said, in tones serene,
"Oh don't be frightened, now;
She never hurt a single soul,
That's uncle Robbin's cow."

Safely they reached the picnic ground;
They spent a merry day,
And all too soon they had to start
Upon their homeward way.

When they approached the fence again,
No one was frightened now,
For "not a soul was ever hurt
By uncle Robbin's cow."

But all at once that cow uprose,
And wildly rushed around,
And such a rate of speed, her feet
Scarce seem to touch the ground.

And then it was a sorry thing
An artist was not there,
To sketch the various attitudes
Of fear and wild dispair.

The first we knew, that peaceful cow,
With manners calm and shy,
Had given a fast and flying leap,
And jumped the fence so high;

She rushed into the garden near,
And pulled some stalks of corn,
And then went flying like the wind,
With shaking, angry horn.

"Twas after many a fruitless search,
That cow at last was found,
Peacefully as a little lamb,
Reposing on the ground.

And when we Uncle Robbin told
About his dreadful cow,
He said, "She never hurt a soul,
She was but hungry." Now

Just why the cow should then and there
So very hungry be,
And jump a fence, has always been
A mystery to me.

Yes when we all go picnicking,
And meet that creature now,
We always say don't be afraid,
That's Uncle Robbin's cow."

VAN BIBBER'S LEAP.

BY HENRY HARDING.

Youth's Companion.

Just below the falls of Kanawha, in West Virginia, there is a lofty and overhanging rock of immense size, which to this day goes by the name of Van Bibber's Rock; and the incident which thus designated it is one of the wildest and most exciting to be found in the records of backwoods adventure.

The rock juts out about a hundred feet over the seething whirlpool at the foot of the falls, at a height of nearly a hundred feet above the water. The immediate surroundings are wild and picturesque in the extreme; though the opposite shore is comparatively level, being covered with pastures, meadows and timber, and having a gently shelving beach of sand sloping gradually out into the boiling waters, which continue their disturbed and riotous character for many rods below.

Hiram Van Bibber, an enterprising backwoodsman from the eastern part of Virginia, was the first to build a cabin upon this inviting bank of the Kanawha, in the latter part of the last century.

Having had much experence and being a bold and independent character, he lost no time in bringing his young wife and two children to the home that he had provided for them.

Notwithstanding that the region round about swarmed with hostile or semi-hostile Indians, he was unmolested for a year or more; and the land was so fertile that it was not long before a little settlement sprang up, which, with Van Bibber at its head, presented quite a village-like appearance, the settlers building their cabins near together as a mutual protection against the savages.

A small government supply station was also established a few miles further down the stream, which added greatly to the sense of security and repose. Still the wild and rocky region, which included the opposite bank, continued to be occupied by roving bands of red hunters, who if not actually hostile, often cast glances of sullen discontent and jealousy upon the fairer portion of their ancient heritage, which the industry and enterprise of the pale-face intruders were swiftly causing to blossom like the rose.

Capt. Van Bibber was the soul and heart of the little settlement. His renown as a hunter and Indian fighter was only equaled by his reputation for fair dealing and worldly prudence; and from the first he was looked upon by his neighbors as their natural leader.

Another child was born to him in the bosom of the wilderness. His wife was happy and contented, and his cabin was the abode of frugal thrift and hard earned repose.

The only other member of the household besides his wife and three children, was a great pet bear called Brownie, which he had captured when a cub, and so thoroughly tamed that it was accustomed to follow him unmuzzled, among the cabins like a dog, apparently with no inclination to rejoin its kind among the neighboring hills.

Indeed, the brute displayed an exceptional affection for him and his family. The officers and soldiers of the little fort often came to witness its tricks and pranks; and "Van Bibber and his bear" was the expression most generally used by outsiders alluding to our hero.

Trouble with the Indians at length arose, which so far as one tribe—the Shawness—was concerned, soon broke out in open war. The authorities were constantly on the alert, and it became a hazardous experiment for any settler to proceed along through the rocky and thickly timbered region on the unfriendly side of the river.

This however, did not prevent Captain Van Bibber from setting out upon a lonely hunting expedition, one April day, in which the adventure befell him that was to give his name to the giant rock, which, until then, had been known by its Indian name, Wah-kun-gee-tah, signifying the "Far-away lookout."

A great freshet had so flushed the Falls of the Kanawha that he did not venture to cross the river at the point directly below the rapids, and just between the settlement and the great rock. He passed down the stream for a mile or more to a lonely cabin, occupied by a hunter named Radcliff, where he borrowed a canoe, effected a crossing, and fearlessly plunged into the heart of the enemy's country.

He had capital sport, and shot a number of deer and wild turkeys, which he secreted to await a conveyance to his home, when the subsiding waters should enable him to make another trip, on horseback, for that purpose.

It was toward the middle of the afternoon when he started to return home, from which he then found himself about eight miles distant. Up to this time he had not encountered a single red man, or even any signs of their being in the vicinity.

But he had no sooner quitted the belt of timber in which he had been hunting, and begun to make his way across the broad, rolling and somewhat broken plateau, that lay between him and the precipitous river bank, than a shot from a concealed foeman whistled through his squirrel-skin hunting cap.

He at once crouched close to the ground and prepared for fighting. But another and yet another shot followed the first, in quick succession; and, upon peeping up from his covert he saw a score or more of savages cautiously but rapidly approaching from different points of the forest.

He knew them to be hostile Shawnees, from the peculiarity of their scanty costumes, and therefore understood that nothing but his scalp would satisfy their murderous intentions.

They had him almost surrounded; there was nothing to do but to run for life; so on bringing down the foremost by a well-directed shot, Van Bibber suddenly sprang to his feet and sped over the open plain, escaping the numerous shots that were sent after him, as if by a miracle, and with the entire band in yelling and blood-thirsty pursuit.

Van Bibber was a famous runner, however, and was under no apprehension of being overtaken by his enemies, swift of foot as they undoubtedly were. He had long been noted as the strongest, fleetest and most formidable hunter of the Kanawha Valley, and nobly did he vindicate his reputation on that eventful day!

He was only acquitted himself so creditably as to keep beyond the range of the poor rifles, with which his pursuers were armed, but was also enabled to load and fire as he ran, thus causing several of them to bite the dust before they finally drove him to bay, out upon the furthermost point of Wan-kun-gee-tah, the, great, jutting rock overlooking the terrible whirlpool at the foot of the falls, and his humble but smiling home on the far opposite bank.

Though unable to overtake their fugitive, the Indians had succeeded in baffling all his attempts to reach the river at the point at which he had effected a crossing in the morning. They had managed to dictate the direction of his flight as to bring him at last to a final and apparently hopeless stand upon the very edge of this tremendous abyss with obviously no choice left him but surrender, or death at their hands, or an equally fatal plunge into the boiling cauldron-like whirlpool far, far below.

But even in this desperate strait, Van Bibber did not lose a jot of his cool collected daring. Sheltering himself behind a small group of stones and bushes, and loading and firing his trusty rifle with wonderful rapidity, he succeeded in keeping the enemy at bay for more than a quarter of an hour, in full view of his wife and friends on the opposite bank of the river.

The Indians, though not venturing out upon the open shelf within range of his terrible marksmanship, clustered along the bushy sides, and even crept down far below the very face of the cliff, yelling like demons in the certainty of his speedy capture or death.

Captain Van Bibber suddenly stopped firing, and for the first time a feeling of despair must have come over him. He had used the last bullet in his pouch, and was no longer capable of defence.

The savages soon suspected as much, and began to swarm over the top of the rock in full view, with revengeful cries.

But at this instant, when he was about giving himself up for lost, a clear encouraging cry came floating to him from far across the yawning abyss, making itself distinctly heard above the roaring waters. It was a woman's voice—his wife's.

"I'm coming under the rock in the canoe!" she cried. "Leap and meet me!"

He turned and looked in the direction from which the summons had come, dazed and bewildered—for such a leap had never been made, nor even contemplated before.

But the heroic woman was already in the canoe, paddle in hand, having laid her baby on the grassy bank and rushed to the rescue in spite of the opposition of her neighbors, who looked upon her husband as already doomed, and regarded her attempt to navigate the boiling waters of the whirlpool as simply madness.

But she pushed off, and just as she did so, Brownie, the pet bear, clambered into the stern of the canoe, and sat upright upon his haunches, keeping his balance perfectly, and really aiding not a little in "trimming boat" and ballasting it, as it were, throughout the wild voyage.

As Mrs. Van Bibber succeeded in reaching the center of the stream, directly under the ledge of the rock, her husband's foes were almost upon him.

"Wife, wife!" he shouted, "drop down a little lower. I'm coming."

With this, and with the clutches of the Indians almost closing upon him, he sprang from the crag, and descended like a plummet into the water, feet foremost.

In an agony of suspense, his wife rested from her toil for a moment, watching for him to rise to the surface, the canoe bobbing about like a cockle-shell upon the angry flood, and the pet bear eying his mistress affectionately, as though fully sympathizing with her distress.

It was only a moment, but an awful one—it seemed an age to her. Would her husband ever rise?

Her earnest gaze seemed to penetrate the very depths of the turbid water—and then, with a joyous, thankful cry, she darted the canoe further down the stream.

He rose to the surface quite near to her, and was enabled to scramble into the little craft without assistance, amid a shower of bullets which were poured after him by the baffled Indians, not one of which, however, harmed either him or his wife.

Then seizing the paddle from her hands, he swung the craft around, turning Brownie's back to the hostile bank, and paddled swiftly out of range of the shots that were still showered after him.

But it is more than likely that poor Brownie had much to do with the immunity with which his master and mistress were permitted to draw out of range. At any rate, when Van Bibber and his wife reached the shore, and were assisted to land by their rejoicing friends, Brownie remained seated motionless in the stern of the canoe, with his tongue hanging out and his eyes closed.

The bear was found to be stark dead. His back was fairly riddled with bullets, more than one of which must inevitably have reached the human occupants of the canoe but for the chance bulwark that had been presented by Brownie's tough and shaggy frame.

Captain Van Bibber experienced such a shock from his terrific leap that it was many days before he fully recovered. But he and his wife lived to a green old age, with their family around them, in the same fertile valley, and within the very shadow of the overhanging shelf which has ever since borne their name, in deserved commemoration of Van Bibber's leap.

Have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for croup and colds, and declare it a positive cure. Contributed by Wm. Kay, 570 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

It is better that young women who "see no harm" in midnight assemblages, frequented without the knowledge of their parents, should die. They put themselves in danger of a fate worse than death.—*Freeman,s Journal.*

Home Relief cures colic and cholera morbus, by correcting their causes. All dealer, 25 cents. july

We wish all crippling, blighting, and paralyzing influences to fall upon the vile traffic in intoxicating liquors, above and below, east, west north, and south, always and everywhere. We would restrain it, not only on Sunday but on every day of the week.

Vigorous health is man's finest estate. If weak and nervous, send for circular and *free* trial package of Pastilles—a radical cure. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo. july

The saloon is an institution which makes the poor poorer continually. If only half the annual expenditure of the wage-earning classes upon drink were saved, the elevation of those classes would proceed by leaps and bounds. The saloon, however, is ever lying in wait for the weak or the social wage-earner.

Health is a duty, Disease a crime. Use Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters and be cured of all biliousness or liver trouble. 25 cents will buy a large bottle. july

Old but good; Down's Elixir has been in successful use more than fifty years. jy

There are four great sources of human enmity. First, there is misunderstanding. Some natures are so pure, so wise and so great that they are never understood. Then there is misrepresentation—the busy tongue of gossip, lying, slandering and insulting. Nothing so merits the scorn of hell as an insinuation. Only a coward, a poltroon and a sneak in nature ever says, "I know something."

THOUGHTS AND OPINIONS.

GREAT souls have died for truth, and left their fame
To be the watchword of another age;
But virtue, justice, courage and high aim,
Descend through time, a common heritage,
And heroes live to day in all but name.
—*Charles H. Hildreth, in Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE true remedy for lynching is to hang the lynchers according to law. *The Independent.*

IN the present state of affairs at Washington the President must not only be an honest man, but he must be a cause of honesty in others.—*Wayne MacVeagh.*

NOT amalgation, but truth, justice, human brotherhood, Christian love, the Gospel of Christ are the remedies for the atrocious principle of caste.—*Rev. Dr. Alex Crummell, the Independent.*

HE that says God is unknown, by his very sentence bears testimony that there is a God. His subject is a confession of faith—God. His predicate is a confession of ignorance—unknown. —*Lyman Abbott.*

THE modern newspaper has become a modern necessity. There is not a community in all the land which would consider the deprivation of a newspaper for any length of time, less than a case of distress.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

IN the history of all superstitions, hallucinations, chicanery, or other sciences of vulgar error, faith is not only harder to combat with than common sense, but faith in evil is more obstinate than faith in good.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

THE faith of eighteen is that society exists for its sake. Middle age is generous and tolerant, and does not care to tell the young that they are valued mainly for their future, and that the real work of the world is done by men who have ceased to be ornamental.—*Amelia Barr.*

IF I wanted to clean out a swamp I should have to do it spadeful by spadeful. Now, in this great cause of temperance, which involves in it every question of virtue at the bottom and morality at the top, I do not see how we can go at it except by evolution.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

IF a man is dry as a chestnut rail, and yet is pointing in the right direction, even though he doesn't go there himself, he is of some advantage. But these old seasoned timber men—men dryer than Noah's Ark is to-day—when they attempt to lord it over men of zeal and enthusiasm I don't criticise them; they criticise themselves.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE transfer of population has resulted not from caprice, but from great changes in the industrial life; and it will not be checked so long as the present social and industrial arrangements continue. Even the old saw-mill that used to deafen us with its clatter by the brook-side for perhaps a dozen hours a week, has come to the city, taken a steam boiler in place of the old brook, and fills the air with its humming voice a dozen hours a day, six days in the week.—*Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

IF history tells us anything it declares that morality, true civilization, true progress cannot be guaranteed by any man-made philosophy or ethical system. Reason alone is insufficient to guide us. Reason married Circumstance in days of old, and the offspring was Egyptian materialism, classic mythology, Syriac Tsebaism. Reason married Revelation at Sinai. The result has been Mosaism, from whose light the fiery cross obtains its brilliance and the crescent its gleamour.—*Rabbi Mendes.*

The Paris "Figaro."

The *Figaro* of Paris is a mighty power on the continent of Europe. Its earlier years were years of struggle and poverty, but its profits last year were over 500,000. No journal has a bolder, more talented editorial staff, and no paper is more widely quoted, praised and blamed. Mr. De Villemessant, a born journalist, was the founder of the *Figaro.* For a long time he was the editor-in-chief, head reporter and business manager of his journal.

When he died this work was parceled out among three men, Magnard, Perivler, and Dodays. To these three men De Villemessant said on his dying bed: "Always make up the paper as though you knew I was going to read it the next morning." The placing of this triumvirate at the head of the *Figaro* was a wise selection. Magnard originated the piquant epitome headed "Paris from Day to Day"—a column make up of many articles condensed from the newspapers of the preceeding day. Each paragraph is short, terse, and to the point—the quintessence of common sense and condensation. Magnard's leaders are signed "F. M.," and never exceed forty lines of long primer. This phenomenal journalist is a man of the size and build of Gen. Grant, and is apparently about 44 years of age. He is highly educated, a severe judge of "copy," and is withal a very pleasant gentleman."

The staff of editorial writers is quite numerous. One of the writers, M. Wolff, earns as much as $15,000 a year. He is the dramatic critic. On this journal reporters receive from 6 to 20 cents a line. The editorial rooms are fitted up with every luxury and convenience, embracing fencing-rooms, card tables, etc. An American would not consider the *Figaro* a great newspaper, but it certainly displays more enterprise in the collection of news than any other journal in Europe. It goes everywhere, and is read with as much pleasure on the Pacific coast, in South America, at the Cape of Good Hope, in short all over the civilized world, as it is in the Parisian cafes. It is without exception, the most cosmopolitan journal in existence.—*Paris Letter.*

HANOVER, O., Feb. 13, 1884.
After having lung fever and pneumonia I had a dreadful cough and could not sleep at night. The doctors told me I had Consumption and would die. I have taken six bottles Piso's Cure and my cough is entirely gone and I am as well as ever.
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Goodyear Rubber House
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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

TIME TABLE, MAY 18, 1884.

All Trains run by Ninetieth Meridian or Central Standard Time.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*G'd Rap. & Kal. Ex.	*Jackson Express	† Evening Express	‡ Pacific Express
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit.....Lv	6 00	9 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	9 00
Springwells.....	6 10	9 10	4 10	6 12	8 10	9 10
Wayne Junc.....	6 43	9 38	4 38	6 44	8 40	9 40
Denton's.....	6 58	-----	-----	6 58	-----	-----
Ypsilanti.....	7 15	9 57	4 58	7 07	9 03	10 02
Ann Arbor.....	7 30	10 12	5 12	7 23	9 20	10 18
Jackson.....	9 03	11 30	6 50	8 50	10 35	11 55
		P. M.			A. M.	A. M.
Kalamazoo.....	11 38	1 45	9 40		1 07	2 27
	P. M.					
Chicago.....Ar	5 25	6 50	-----		7 30	7 55

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	† N. Y. & Lim. Ex.	*Jackson Accom'd.	† Atlantic Express	‡ Night Express	*Gr. R. & D. Expr's
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Chicago--Lv	6 45	8 55	4 15		8 40	9 55	-----
	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo	12 03	1 45	8 10		1 00	3 17	6 45
				A. M.			
Jackson	3 05	4 03	10 00	7 00	3 25	5 45	9 25
Ann Arbor	4 32	5 12	10 54	8 17	4 35	7 00	10 33
Ypsilanti	4 50	5 25	11 07	8 38	4 52	7 15	10 47
Denton's	5 00	-----	-----	8 50	-----	-----	-----
WayneJunc	5 15	5 46	-----	9 10	5 13	7 38	11 07
Springwells	5 55	6 15	11 50	9 50	5 45	8 10	11 35
Detroit..Ar	6 05	6 25	11 59	10 00	5 55	8 20	11 45

* Sunday excepted. † Daily. ‡ Except Saturday.

O. G. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago
H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R.—YPSILANTI BRANCH.

FROM YPSILANTI. Way Ft.	Ex & Mail.		STATIONS. Leave.	Arrive.		TO YPSILANTI. Ex & Mail.	Way Ft.
A. M.	A.M.					P.M.	P. M.
6 32	8 47	-----	----Ypsilanti		-----	5 12	4 47
6 57	9 06	-----	----Pittsfield		-----	4 55	4 12
7 27	9 17	-----	-----Saline		-----	4 43	3 42
8 32	9 55	-----	--Manchester		-----	4 11	2 22
P. M.							A. M.
3 30	11 37	-----	---Hillsdale		-----	2 42	7 32
	P. M.					M. A.	
-----	7 31	-----	Ar Chicago	Dp	-----	7 26	-----
-----	5 07	-----	Ar Toledo	Dp	-----	10 37	-----
-----	9 42	-----	Ar Cleveland	Dp	-----	6 32	-----
	A. M.						
-----	3 31	-----	Ar Buffalo	Dp	-----	12 01	-----

All trains run by new standard, 90th meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Ypsilanti time.

Way Freight from Ypsilanti will run Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

Way Freight to Ypsilanti will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail *	Ex. ¶	Ex. ¶	way ft *
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Detroit	9 10	3 20	9 40	6 35
Belleville	10 03	4 09	10 28	8 35
Willis	10 14	4 19	-----	9 20
Whittaker	10 20	4 24	-----	9 35
Milan	10 31	4 34	10 51	10 55
				P. M.
Adrian	11 21	5 14	11 36	1 05
	P. M.		A. M	
Butler	1 07	7 00	1 43	5 55

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Ex. *	Mail *	Ex. ¶	way ft *
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Butler	8 25	2 45	2 27	5 00
				P. M.
Adrian	10 05	4 29	4 12	12 25
Milan	10 50	5 08	4 52	3 10
Whittaker	10 57	5 17	-----	3 30
Willis	11 03	5 24	-----	3 55
Belleville	11 11	5 33	5 15	4 19
Detroit	11 55	6 20	6 00	6 20

* Except Sunday. ¶ Daily.

GEO. W. STEVENS, Division Sup't.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

Time table taking effect Jan. 13, 1884.

☞ALL TRAINS RUN BY TOLEDO TIME.

GOING NORTH. Ex. Pas.	Pas.	Mail Pas.	STATIONS.		GOING SOUTH. Ex. Pas.	Pas.	Mail Pas.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 40	2 00	8 05	LV---Toledo	AR	9 30	1 45	4 55
7 10	4 06	9 30	----- Milan	-----	8 06	12 08	3 22
7 15	4 20	9 36	-------Nora	------	7 56	12 02	3 17
						A. M.	
7 22	4 40	9 46	-----Urania	------	7 52	11 58	3 10
7 32	4 55	9 57	----Pittsfield	----	7 40	11 50	3 02
7 45	5 20	10 10	---Ann Arbor	---	7 27	11 38	2 49
8 25	6 20	10 50	AR South Lyon	LV	6 50	11 00	2 15

W. H. BENNETT, Gen'l Pas. Agent.
H. W. ASHLEY, General Supt.

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ALL ABOUT THE
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The Cheap Lands in Dakota where you can buy a farm for $3 per acre, that will produce 48 bushels of wheat to the acre; or about the recently discovered Gold Mines on the Northern Pacific R. R., where Nuggets of Gold found have been sold for from $50 to $200 each, or desire information about any other point, call upon me and get descriptive pamphlets and maps, free.
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1047m6 Agent M. C. R. R.

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COR. CONGRESS AND BATES.
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Rates $1 to $1.25 per day, Single Meals 30c Lodgings, 35 to 50 Cents.

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All the Latest Novelties.
Just Opened.
The SEAMLESS Parasol,
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COACHING Parasols,
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Umbrellas and Parasols made to Order, Covered and Repaired. 1049w13

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Steam Navigation Company's Steamers City of Detroit—Northwest between Cleveland and Detroit--Leave from foot of Third St. Detroit at 10 p. m.--Leave from 23 River St. Cleveland at 8.30 p. m.
THE $2.25 ROUTE.
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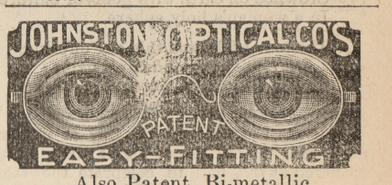
53to78



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WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
CONSUMPTION has been cured times without number by the timely use of Downs' Elixir. It will cure *Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Whooping-Cough, Lung Fever,* and all diseases of the *Throat, Chest and Lungs,* when other remedies fail. For sale by all dealers.
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1033y1

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. 1001
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M'f'g Chemists and Sole Prop's of PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLE REMEDY
Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Exhaustion and their many gloomy consequences, are quickly and radically cured. The Remedy is put up in boxes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $2, No. 2 (enough to effect a cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3 (lasting three months), $7. Sent by mail in plain wrappers. Directions for Using accompany each Box. Pamphlet describing this disease and mode of cure sent sealed on application.
36y1

HEADACHE
and all BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are relieved by taking
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.
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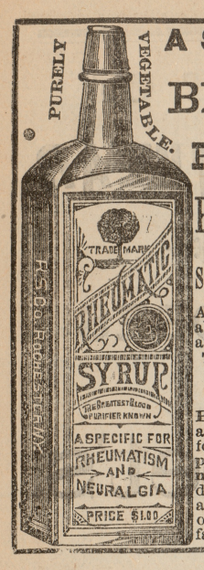

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An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and Blood, such as **Tetter, Ringworm, Scrofula, Erysipelas. Pimples & Blotches,** and is the best Remedy for all **Female Complaints** and **Weaknesses.** It has cured diseases of the **Liver** and **Kidneys** when all other remedies have failed.

Do not let your Druggist persuade you to take something else, but if he has not got it, and will not send for it, write to us and we will send it to you by express, prepaid, on receipt of price,

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.....Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running Ulcers.

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.....From two to four months' use of Rheumatic Syrup will cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism of twenty years' standing.

If you have been a sufferer for years, and have used all the remedies you could hear of, with no avail, do not be discouraged, for Rheumatic Syrup will cure you.

Price, $1.00 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.00.

Send for our pamphlet of Testimonials, etc,

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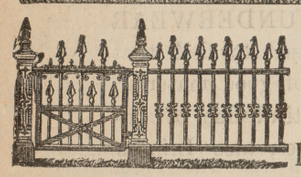

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1039y1

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS

are the **BEST EVER MADE** for **Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache.** One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work; they **purify the blood** and put new life in a broken-down body. **Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible,** the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at **15 Cts. a Box,** or by mail.

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Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GOHER, Harmony Grove, Ga.——**Emory's Little Cathartic** are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.——My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.——I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, Texas.——They are excellent.—R. BENSON, Jackson, Miss.——They are unexcelled.—MRS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail. 25 Cents a Box. **Emory's Standard Cure Pills,** STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

1046y1

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP

FOUR POINTS

Prepared by an entirely NEW METHOD. Composed of the PUREST MATERIALS. WILL NOT INJURE THE FABRIC. WILL CLEANSE WITHOUT RUBBING.

You can do a large washing without any rubbing; use the boiling process instead. You can save **Time, Labor, Fuel, Soap** and **Clothing.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Cut up fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved soap into a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, **rubbing plenty of soap in the most soiled parts.** Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; stir them occasionally so that they may get the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the boiler, adding sufficient water to cover the clothes; wring them lightly out of the suds. **Soap the stained spots** and place **loosely** in the boiler; boil 10 to 20 minutes, rinse well, blue and hang to dry. **Do not crowd the boiler too full.** The same boiling water may be used for further boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler-full of clothes. Fannels and prints should not be boiled, only a little rubbing required after soaking. This soap will cleanse clothing as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saving labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being **the best disinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dirt out than to rub it out.** You can cleanse perfectly the **finest** fabric without injury; the **finest point lace** and **lace curtains.** Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, rinse thoroughly, press carefully between the folds of a towel, roll in a dry towel, and iron between pieces of old flannel. Soak curtains 10 to 30 minutes and boil 5 to 20 minutes, rinse, stretch on frame, or pin every scallop to carpet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

Be sure and ask for **ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP,** and take no other.

Sold by leading wholesale and retail grocers everywhere. Dealers may obtain our goods upon application. ELECTRIC SOAP MANUFACTURING CO., Indianapolis, Ind., and 26-28 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.

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Best work in the State. 1060w4. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

COME TO THE

YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL JOB ROOMS

FOR NEAT WORK.

My physician said I could not live, my liver out of order, frequently vomited greenish mucous, skin yellow, small dry humors on face, stomach would not retain food. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, 372 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

The man who lives for himself will have the privilige of being his own mourner when he dies.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

An easy way to detect imposition in Baking powder is to boil a small quantity in water. If ammonia is present it produce an oder; if alum, it will smell old and taste bitter; if starch, flour or filling, they will remain in the cup as the Cream Tarter and Soda will all disappear. DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder is made from Cream Tartar and Soda only, and by the use of it, you get full strength, full weight, no imposition, and very fine, delicious pastry at low cost. Sold only in cans. Try it. Test it. Use it.

I put amid these irrevocable mistakes parental neglect. We start too late to educate our children. If parents don't make an impressisn upon their children for God and for heaven before ten years have passed, they will never make any impression. Talk about people beginning life at twenty-one years! Life is decided between ten and twenty years in nine cases out of ten.—*Dr. Talmage.*

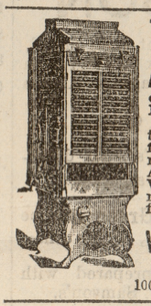
Carry the News.

In the days of biliousness, when your liver is torpid and your skin yellow, remember you have a never failing friend in Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which is unequaled in purity and efficaciousness. In cases of dyspepsia, costiveness, ague and malaria diseases and diseases of the blood and kidneys, its action is prompt and cure speedy. Price 50 cents, of Frank Smith. 1

I hear men say, "Ah! you are taking a collection to-day for foreign missionaries; what are you church folks doing in such a neighborhood?" Now, I have taken notice that the man who won't give to foreign missions generally won't give to home missions. They are men who are always quoting "Charity begins at home," and with them it always stays at home.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

Speer's Port Grape Wine for Consumptives.

Consumptive persons are said to be greatly benefitted by the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine. It seems to give nourishment when everything else fails, and physicians are prescribing it as a rich nutritious wine. Prominent physicians and members connected with the New York Board of Health have inspected Speer's Vineyards and wine cellars and speak of his products in the highest terms. For sale by A. D. Morford. 59w2



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Awarded the Silver Medal over all competitors at New England Fair, 1883.

The operation is such that they retain the natural fruit flavor. The evaporation is the most rapid, with least fuel. All sizes for farm or factory use. We manufacture the best Evaporators for making **Apple Jelly** from Cider, without sugar. Send for Illustrated Circular.

Vt. Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.

1060w8

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Every genuine package has picture of Bull.

See our next announcement.

41t94

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In diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections. Scientific treatment; safe and sure remedies. Deformities Treated. Call or write for list of questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail.

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36y1

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THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD,** regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS,** and RESTORE THE **HEALTH** and **VIGOR** of **YOUTH!** In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in **DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC** a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

1040-y1

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

STAINED glass grows more popular every day. It is particularly effective for vestibule doors, where it is seldom seen.

BRASS stair-rods are becoming the fashion. They are particularly effective when used over soft red or blue velvet carpet.

THE newest mantel lambrequins are made of plush, cut in "tongues," each "tongue" being embroidered or painted in a different design.

A MATCH safe made from a small, round jar, covered with crimson plush, with two small pipes gilded and tied on with a ribbon, is very attractive.

IF grease or oil is spilled on a carpet, sprinkle flour or fine meal over the spot as soon as possible. Let it lie for several hours, and it will absorb the grease.

THE high, stiff backed sofas have gone entirely out of fashion. They are now made with soft, curving, comfortable backs. The handsomest sofas are covered with plush in artistic blues and reds, and are made either of ebony or rosewood.

BLACK kid gloves are sometimes a source of annoyance on account of little white streaks at the seams. This trouble may be diminished by coloring a little salad oil with black ink, then rub this over white places with a feather; dry quickly outside the window.

A GREAT return for a small investment is realized by purchasing a small soldering outfit for a boy. He becomes at once a useful member of the family; old basins and pans become as new after the transforming touch of his soldering iron, and there are great posibilities in tin cans, and small pieces of tin; sugar sifters and funnels are among them.

WHEN using lemons for any purpose, it will be found an economical plan to grate the yellow rind off, mix it with an equal quantity of sugar, and put it up in an empty box with a tight cover. This will be delicious for flavoring custards, molasses-cake and anything else where lemon extract is used. It retains the strength of the lemon while cooking and is much more delicate to the taste than the oil or extract of lemon.

A SMALL economy, but one not to be despised, especially in large families, is to save bits of toilet soap when they begin to waste. When a pint or even half a pint is collected, put in a bowl, add boiling water and stir. Set away, and, as it evaporates add a little boiling water and stir well. Do this every day till all the lumps have disappeared. Then add a few drops of oil of cinnamon or oil of cologne. Wet a deep, narrow pan in cold water, pour in the soap and leave it to mold. After two or three days turn it out and leave to dry. The result will be an acceptable toilet soap.

CANE chairs are more used than ever. They are now painted in colors to harmonize with the remainder of the furniture in the room. The cane arm chairs have the backs and seats cushioned either with plush or velvet, while the rockers are generally ornamented with bows and ends of some bright colored satin ribbon. The shapes in odd chairs are very old-fashioned, and grow more ancient every day. The latest is a dainty-looking, though most uncomfortable, chair of Queen Elizabeth's time. It is manufactured in highly polished rosewood, and has cushions made of peacock blue plush, embroidered in moss rose-buds.

Authorship of the Book of Mormon.

The *Presbyterian Observer* throws a new light on the authorship of the Book of Mormon. The book, it says, has commonly been credited to the Rev. Solomon Spalding, a Presbyterian minister—a romance purporting to give the origin and history of the American Indians. He sought to find a publisher for this story in Pittsburgh, but was unsuccessful. The author died a few years later. The manuscript of this story unaccountably disappeared, though it was generally believed that one Sidney Rigdon, a printer, afterward a Mormon Bishop, got possession of the same, altered and added to it, and, thus altered and amended, was sent forth to the world as the Mormon Bible. This point is explained by the following letter from Mr. James Jaffries, of Harford County, Maryland, whose boyhood was spent a few miles from Pittsburgh. He says: "I know more about the Mormons than any man east of the Alleghanies, although I have given no attention to the matter for twenty-five years. I did not know I was in possession of any information concerning the origin of the Book of Mormon unknown to others, I supposed that as Rigdon was so open with me, he had told others the same things. Forty years ago I was in business in St. Louis. The Mormons then had their temple at Nauvoo, Illinois. I had business transactions with them. Sidney Rigdon I knew very well. He was general manager of the affairs of the Mormons. Rigdon, in course of conversation, told me a number of times that there was in the printing office, with which he was connected in Ohio, a manuscript of Rev. Spalding's, tracing the origin of the Indian race from the lost tribes of Israel; that this manuscript was in the office for several years; that he was familiar with it; that Spalding had wanted it printed. but had not had the means to pay for the printing; that he (Rigdon) and Joe Smith used to look over the manuscript and read it over on Sundays. Rigdon and Smith took the manuscript and said: 'I'll print it,' and went off to Palmyra, New York. I never knew this information was of any importance; thought others knew of these facts. I do not now think the matter is of any importance. It will not injure Mormonism. That is an 'ism,' and chimes in with the wishes of certain classes of people. Nothing will put it down but the strong arm of the law."

Prevent serious sickness by taking occasionally one of **Emory's Little Cathartic Pills,** a wonderful appetizer, an absolute preventative and cure of Biliousness, pleasant to take, sugar coated. Ask your druggist for them and take no other.—15 Cents. july

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

The Detroit grain quotations are: Wheat—No. 1 White, $1.00@1.00¼; No. 2 White, 87½@88c. Flour—Michigan White Wheat, choice, $4.75@5.00; roller process, $5.25@5.50; patents, $6.00@6.25. Corn—No. 2, 53½@54c. Oats—No. 2, 34½@35c. Butter — Creamery, 18@20c. Cheese, 9½@10c. Eggs, 16@16½c.

Reports to the State Board of Health by sixty-one observers of diseases in different parts of the State, for the week ended June 28, indicated that intermittent fever, neuralgia, bronchitis and remittent fever increased, and inflammation of the kidneys, measles and scarlet fever decreased in area of prevalence. Diptheria was reported at nine places, scarlet fever at nine, measles at six, and small-pox (eight cases) at Le Rose Lake and five cases at Burdell, Osceola County.

William Harrison, of Detroit, aged twenty years, was taken sick the other day while helping his father in some laborious work, and was put in a conveyance and started for home, but he died on the way. Blood gushed from his nostrils, and it was supposed a blood-vessel was ruptured.

The last public execution at Detroit occurred some fifty years ago, and it was said by those who seemed to know that the people were so disgusted and horrified over the event that it would have been impossible for some years thereafter to have convicted a person of murder.

A farmer named Corelan was waylaid while driving home to Kingsley from Traverse City, Grand Traverse County, the other night, by three neighbors who had a grudge against him. They clubbed him, stabbed him over the left eye, knocked four teeth out, beat his face out of recognition, and then left him for dead. It was thought he would recover.

The Pine River dam gave way near Milbank, Mecosta County, the other night, washing away six bridges, several houses and quite a number of cattle and hogs.

Will Slocum, living three miles west of Wixam, Oakland County, attempted suicide recently by placing a loaded shot-gun under his chin and exploding it with his foot, the charge tearing its way through his head and coming out above the eyes, and, strange to say, the man was in a fair way of recovery.

Recent golden weddings: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hiller, Four Towns, Oakland, County; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. King, China, St. Clair County.

J. G. Gillespie burned the largest stump pile ever fired in Tuscola County, on his farm near Caro, a few days ago. It was nearly thirty feet high and covered a quarter of an acre.

Miss Jennie Griffiths, a twelve-year-old Evart (Osceola County) girl, walked five miles in fifty-five minutes the other day and won the match from her seventeen-year-old competitor, John McPhee.

The largest shipment of lumber from Muskegon of the season for one day occurred recently, when 5,276,000 feet were shipped.

Albert Ira, a respected citizen of Wheatland, Mecosta County, who submitted to three amputations in order to overcome the effects of a frozen hand, died a few days ago.

In the Gladwin County Circuit Court the other day George McGuire was convicted of an assault with intent to commit the crime of murder. The assault was made on John Chesser, April 17, in the village of Gladwin. The only ground of defense was the prisoner's capability of forming an intent, as he was very drunk at the time.

Lake Linden, in the copper country, is a town of three thousand inhabitants without telegraphic facilities.

William Campbell, of Clay Township, Huron County, went down into a well a few days ago and was suffocated by gas and past help when hauled up.

Benjamin Speny, one of the oldest residents of Watertown, Tuscola County was thrown out of a wagon in a runaway, a few days ago, and so badly hurt about the head and shoulders that he died in four hours.

Thomas Johnson, from Branch County, was received at the Jackson Prison recently under a twelve years' sentence for horse-stealing. This was his second term, as he was discharged from the prison about a month ago, where he had served a term under another name.

Tilly Martin, the eleven-year-old daughter of Frederick Martin, living six miles west of St. Johns, Clinton County, was killed by lightning during the severe storm of the other afternoon. Her father was employed in the cellar of a house at mason work, and the child was with him when the fatal stroke came. The father was knocked down and stunned for the time, and the mother was considered dangerously injured, but had since recovered sufficiently to converse about the terrible accident.

The Ludington (Mason County) *Record* says: "We recently witnessed a spectacle of which we have read, but never before have seen, of a strong, able-bodied man pleading for the admission of his old and helpless father to the poor-house. He didn't succeed."

At Montague, Muskegon County, a boy of fourteen, named Bishop, had been chasing a mule home in the hot sun with several other children a few days ago, and started to run up a sand-bank. When the others caught up they found him lying in the sand, dead from sun-stroke.

While engaged in sailing a race in a boat at St. Ignace, Mackinac County, a few days ago it capsized and four prominent citizens were drowned. Their names are Floyd Minor, John Strong, John Spickerman and Robert Gibson.

Jackson Prison commenced July with 637 inmates, a gain of fourteen for June.

A Marshall (Calhoun County) lady refused six hundred dollars a year recently for a store from a man who wanted to run a saloon therein, and rented it for other business for four hundred dollars.

George Semon, of Charlotte, Eaton County, caught his left hand in a cog-wheel while freezing ice-cream the other day; three fingers had to be amputated. The chloroform rendered him insane, and with difficulty he was restrained from doing himself great harm.

The steps at the south portico of the State Capitol at Lansing are in bad shape. Their repair will cost between $4,000 and $5,000.

Amy C. Etheridge, relict of the late Burt Etheridge, died the other night, aged sixty-eight. She settled in Branch, Coldwater County, in 1837. She was a daughter of the late Samuel Etheridge, the first State Senator from that district.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For Week Ended July 10.

Sargent, ex-Minister to Germany, arrived at New York Sunday from Europe.

A mysterious disease has within two weeks swept off fifteen hundred hogs in the vicinity of Vandalia, Ill.

The steamship Onoko, with a cargo of 100,135 bushels of wheat, made the trip from Chicago to Buffalo in three days and seventeen hours.

Rufus Barr, a farmer, residing nine miles from Indianapolis, shot his wife because of jealousy last night, and then killed himself. The woman is dying.

Guthrie, lately City Marshal of Omaha, has been convicted of perjury and receiving bribes from gamblers, and will probably serve a term in the penitentiary.

At Fond du Lac on Saturday night Lawrence Connaughty struck William Pius over the head with a billiard-cue, causing injuries from which the victim died the next morning.

At Alliance, O., Sunday the body of a woman was found in a wood with a bullet in the head. Her companion on the day on which she was last seen has been arrested for the crime.

Dr. Augustus Hohne, who died from sunstroke at Hot Springs yesterday, was the first to suggest to Senator Logan the wisdom of establishing a Government hospital for soldiers and sailors.

R. Ruggles, Treasurer of Carroll County, Iowa, who recently removed to Nebraska, is now known to be a defaulter to the amount of $28,000. He had been speculating on the Chicago Board of Trade. His deficit will be made good by wealthy brothers in New Hampshire.

T. I. Pillott, husband of Mme. Janauschek, the actress, died in Boston Monday morning of heart-disease.

During the year ended June 30 the Northern Pacific Railroad sold 473,712 acres and 1,384 town lots for $2,249,526.

The breweries of Dubuque have all resumed business, and 126 licensed saloons are running as coolly as last month.

In the five-mile boat race at Sebago Lake Me., Monday, Teemer defeated Conley in 34:10, the latter being 2½ seconds behind.

The Illinois Secretary of State has authorized Charles B. and John V. Farwell to form a cattle company with a capital of $2,000,000.

Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, arrived in New York Monday, and will reside at St. Joseph, Mo. He intends to become naturalized.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has secured an independent outlet to Lake Ontario by the purchase of the Sodus Bay and Southern Railroad.

Hon. William Williams, Minister to Uruguay-Paraguay, has sent a cablegram declining the Republican nomination for Congress from the Thirteenth Indiana District.

While Mrs. Harris, of Kingman County, Kan., was at a neighbor's Monday, her house caught fire and the three children whom she had locked up were burned to death.

The Sheriff at Chicago has attached about $25,000 worth of assets of the Coburn & Newman Publishing Company, the amount of whose liabilities can not yet be ascertained.

In response to an invitation General B. F. Butler states that he will probably attend a session of the National Educational Association which assembles at Madison, Wis., on the 15th of July.

Thomas J. Navin, the absconding Mayor of Adrian, Mich., has mailed from a Cuban town a letter opening negotiations for a compromise with the estate of E. S. Clark, which he robbed of $90,000.

The University of Pennsylvania crew won the inter-collegiate boat race at Saratoga Monday forenoon, Cornell second, Princeton third. Because of a dispute Brown, of Bowdoin, pulled over the course alone, taking the single scull prize.

As a result of a suit for $100,000 by the Broadway National Bank, an attachment was made Monday on the interest of Wallace C. Andrews in the mills and furnaces of Andrews Bros. & Co., of Hazleton, O., and properties at Youngstown.

The German-American Teachers began their fifteenth convention Tuesday night at Cleveland, O.

The Emerald Beneficial Association began its tenth annual session Tuesday at Pittsburgh, Pa.

William Coty, a veteran of the war of 1812, died Monday night at Janesville, Wis, aged eighty-seven.

The eleventh annual National soldiers' and sailors' reunion will be held at Caldwell, O., September 17 and 18 next.

Ben Lusbie, widely known throughout the country as the "lightning ticket-seller," died at Columbus, O., yesterday.

There have been thirteen cases of small-pox at Leroy, Mich. Dr. Betts, a young physician, died of the malady Tuesday.

William W. Reed, a wealthy citizen of Canton, O., was found guilty Tuesday of forgery, for which he was indicted two years ago.

W. C. P. Rennie, a well-known criminal lawyer, of Bloomington, Ill., died suddenly yesterday of heart-disease, aged thirty-seven.

The residence of H. H. Shufeldt, at Oconomowoc, Wis., was during Monday night robbed of silverware and clothing valued at $1,000.

August Sunding, a victim of unrequited love, fired two shots at a policeman at Minneapolis yesterday and then blew out his own brains.

It has been decided by the Ohio Coal Exchange to import Swedes and Hungarians to take the places of the three thousand miners now on a strike in the Hocking Valley.

The Freeport (Ill.) district experienced a rain and thunder storm of three hours' duration Tuesday morning. Creeks were overflowed, gardens washed out, and ripening grain lodged.

In an affray in a Keokuk (Ia.) hotel Tuesday evening B. D. Courts, of Dean, shot R. Spence dead. The murdered man accused Courts of stealing money from him, and followed up by an assault, when Courts used his revolver, firing four shots.

S. & J. Somnerich, millinery dealers at New York, have failed for $90,000.

The Baltimore & Ohio Company has purchased the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Road.

A number of hogs at Rockford, Ill., which had been bitten by a mad dog, are dying with hydrophobia.

Philip Hamilton, youngest son of Alexander Hamilton, who was killed by Aaron Burr, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Wednesday, aged eighty-two.

At Severance, Kan., Augusted & Smith's elevator, containing 25,000 bushels of grain, and several other buildings, burned, entailing a loss of $30,000.

Fire damaged the Hamilton Rubber Factory at Trenton, N. J., $40,000 Wednesday night. Five firemen were caught by the falling roof and two seriously hurt.

Sixty-three children started from New York yesterday for the country, where they will remain for two weeks at the expense of the *Tribune* fresh-air fund.

The window-glass workers at the coming convention at Pittsburgh will endeavor to unite the European and American glass workers under one association.

The Masonic Grand Lodge resolved at Stockville, Ont., Wednesday, that the presence of intoxicants on refreshment tables of subordinate lodges was not desirable.

Saugatuck, Mich., offers a tract of land for ten years to parties who will erect and maintain on it a hotel for summer visitors. The town will also build a suitable landing for steamers.

The race at Cleveland between Clingstone and Jay-Eye-See has been declared off, Clingstone's owner having received a telegram that his trotter finished an exercising heat Wednesday at the Chicago Driving Park lame in a hind leg.

The first monument to a woman raised in the United States was unveiled at New Orleans Wednesday in memory of Margaret Haughery, known as the Orphans' Friend, whose benevolence was extended to all worthy calls for assistance.

While going to church Wednesday evening at Erie, Pa., Adam Brabender, President of the wrecked Erie County Savings Bank, was arrested on the charge of having embezzled the funds of the institution, $150,000, and was committed in default of $100,000.

Immense Ohio Machine Shops Burned.

COSHOCTON, O., July 7.—The works of the Newark Machine Company, at Newark, caught fire at four o'clock Saturday morning, and betore the flames could be got under control the entire structure and its contents were a mass of ruins. The fire caught in the engine-room and was not discovered until too late to check its progress. The loss is estimated at fully $350,000, on which there is $225,000 insurance, distributed among leading home and foreign companies. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment by the disaster. It is not known whether or not the works will be rebuilt.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; 60 cents for six months; 30 cents for three months; 5 cents a copy.

Entered at the post office at Ypsilanti, as second class matter.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BANKERS.

HEMPHILL, Batchelder & Co., Bankers, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 936

DENTISTS.

DR. KINGSLEY, the Dentist, likes his new location over Dr. Morford's drug store. He will be pleased to see all his old friends, as well as to form new acquaintances. 56w4

WATLING & JAMES. J. A. Watling, D. D. S., L. M. James, D. D. S., Dentists, Huron St. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired. 46

PHYSICIANS.

CHAS. B. PILLSBURY, M. D., Homœopathist. Office, Arcade block.
Hours, 10 to 12 A.-M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.
Residence with F. P. Bogardus, Huron street, Ypsilanti. 1054y1

WM. POWELL, M D. associated with Frank Smith at the Emporium, can be found day or night at his office over the store. Calls made for him by Telephone or otherwise at either Store, Office or Frank Smith's residence and will receive prompt attention. 43

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

BELLE WARNER, M. D., Residence and Office opposite COMMERCIAL Office. Office hours, 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Calls promptly responded to.—Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Ypsilanti Michigan, July 28th, 1883. 1010-1yr.

Take Notice.

Special Attention will be given to notices inserted in this column. The following order will be adhered to: 1st, Notice of meetings of special interest, etc.; 2nd, Lost; 3rd, Found; 4th, Wanted; 5th, To Rent; 6th, For Sale; 7th, Business Points.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A neat, capable servant girl to do general housework in a small family with two babies. References of course. Apply east corner of Forest ave. and Perrin St.

WANTED.—MONEY to be used for legitimate purposes by the Union Prohibition Party of Michigan. Any sum will be cheerfully received. Either send or hand to Wm. McAndrew, Treasurer, H. H. Walkington, President, or W. F. Pattison' Secretary of Ypsilanti Club, and state whether you wish it used by the State, County or City committee. The supporters of this party believe that they are the only organized party with a clearly defined issue. They believe they are in the right, and propose a lively campaign.

TO RENT.

FOR Millinery, Dress-Making, Grocery or General Business, New store, corner of Cross and Huron streets. Apply at COMMERCIAL Office.

FOR SALE.

GRADE HOLSTEIN CATTLE.—Messrs. Olds and Bacon, of Saline township have a fine herd of Grade Holstein Cattle, consisting of cows, heifers and calves, part of which they offer for sale to make room for a few thoroughbred Holsteins they expect to purchase as soon as their stock of grades are reduced; also, one three quarter blood yearling bull. Call and see their stock, or write for descriptions and prices. Stock farm 3 miles Southwest of Mooreville. Postoffice address, York, Washtenaw Co., Mich. 58w4

FOR SALE.—An Engine, Separator and all fixtures to a Thrashing Machine. Tank Belting etc. In good repair. Address, box 177, Ypsilanti, Mich. 56w5

700 OLD PAPERS for sale at half price at Mrs. C. R. Pattison's residence, on East side of Huron St., second dore South of Cross—for the next thirty days.

EGGS FOR SETTING.—Carefully selected white Leghorn, also eggs crossed by Plymouth Rock and white Leghorn, 50 cents per setting.
46m3 JOEL RESSLER, East Forest Ave.

MINERAL WATER.—For sale at Geo. A. Neat's variety store at the depot by the gallon or barrel. (1009)

BUSINESS POINTS.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

FOR your Carriages and Harness go to C. L. Yost. The Cheapest and Best for the Price in the county of Washtenaw. Don't overlook and don't forget the rare bargains. C. L. YOST,
1060w4 East side Huron St., Ypsilanti.

TAFFERTY PUMPS.

ANOTHER INSTALLMENT of those Famous Tafferty Pumps. Call and see them at D. W. ROGERS,' Congress street.

CASH FOR EGGS.

I WILL PAY the highest price in cash for Strickly Fresh Eggs at my place. 56w18
JOEL RESLER.

CREAMERY.

CALL AT D. W. Parker & Son's office and see the celebrated WILSON CREAMERY. The best thing in the market for Butter Makers. Farmers especially invited to examine it. 55

PUMPS.

FOR PUMP Repairs, Well or Cistern, don't go by my Shop, Jenness Block, west of Iron Bridge, Congress street. Ypsilanti, March 3, 1883. 990
D. W. ROGERS.

FLOWERS.

CUT FLOWERS and Floral Designs furnished at reasonable rates. Patronage solicited.
L. E. CHILDS.

BATHS.

MINERAL BATHS at Mrs. Dr. McAndrew's, South Huron St. Pleasant sitting rooms for ladies. No gentlemen admitted until after 6 p. m 1002

MINERAL BATHS for ladies and gentlemen, day and evening, at my office rooms newly fitted and complete, in Buckland Block, opposite P. O. Water now pumped direct and fresh from the Mineral Well daily. All will receive courteous attention and those who wish baths most effective treatment.
1009 DR. W. H. HALL.

TO BUILDERS AND THE PUBLIC.

S. L. SHAW is now ready to furnish Quick Lime, also Cements, Calcined Plaster and Plastering Hair in any quantity desired. Having added to the above an extensive Wood Yard we are now prepared to furnish seasoned wood ready for the stove, blocks or cord wood. We desire to thank you for your liberal patronage in the past and hope by fair dealing to merit a continuance of the same. All orders will be promptly filled, and delivered, in the city, free of charge, where the order amounts to one dollar or over. 43m6

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 1027y1

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Editor Hull of the Constantine Mercury. and St. Joe Advertiser, attended the Normal Commencement. This is what he says:

The school year at the State Normal School closed on Wednesday of last week, at which time a class of one hundred and two students graduated, after courses of study occupying two. three and four years, and were furnished with certificates as evidence of their ability to teach the several branches therein enumerated. "The sole aim of the State Normal School is to qualify teachers to perform efficiently the various kinds of work required in the public schools of this state." There are several courses of study, either of which students may take or they may take two or more, and on graduation will receive certificates showing the facts in each case. The school is not for children, but for persons of comparatively mature years. To begin the third year "ladies must not be less than sixteen, and gentlemen not less than eighteen years of age." The Faculty is composed of the most successful educators of the State. Hon. Edwin Willits is Principal; he is assisted by a numerous and able corps of Professors and teachers in every department. Mr. Willits seems thoroughly impressed with great importance of the place in our educational system which the State Normal School was designed to fill, and supremely desirous that it shall more than realize the most sanguine expectations of its projectors and friends. The members of the faculty are of one mind with him, and their ability, enthusiasm and concerted efforts are producing effects which cannot fail of present and lasting good to the schools of the State of Michigan. They are educating the educators. They are the fountain,—the source whence rivulets of knowledge shall freshen, invigorate and fertilize the fields of time. From them go messengers laden and skilled to impart knowledge. They sow the seed whose fruitage shall be an ever increasing yield of good, enlarging and enduring through the everlasting ages.

The catalogue of the school for the present year shows an enrollment of 671 students. They are nearly all persons, who by their own efforts, are fitting themselves to take high position as teachers. They are anxious to excel. When assembled they constitute a larger number of earnest, thoughtful intelligent young people than one can often see gathered.

The school is doing a good work, and deserves well of the people of the State. It is paying back with usury all appropriations made for its maintainance. Doubters and cavilers should go and see for themselves. It is a perfectly safe place to send your boys and girls to acquire a useful education.

Prof. C. F. R. Bellows, many years ago Principal of Constantine Union School, is Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal, and has grown gray in the cause of education, and yet has lost none of his youthful vigor and enthusiasm.

PULSE OF THE PEOPLE.

We have from E. M. a vigorous defense of the views he expressed in the COMMERCIAL a short time since. We do not think it best to enter into a discussion of the matter, as it will not remedy the evil denounced. We give extracts:

"I stated that 'the continued booming of Ypsilanti has resulted so far in gain to the few property owners to the injury of the many who are so unfortunate as to have their rents increased and have no increase of means whereby to increase their income.' If the booming has resulted in an increase investment of capital in various enterprises where labor is wanted, and where large amounts are required to be paid out weekly for labor, then it can be shown that there is some natural and legitimate cause for the increase of the living expenses of people. But such cannot be shown, and how it is 'illogical' to state that Ypsilantians are not blessed by booming if it only results in increasing their living expenses without increasing their means for increasing their income, I cannot understand. I have no desire to condemn all booming of the city. Self interest ought to prompt every citizen to speak well of our own city, and to boom it in all proper and reasonable ways. But when it is being shown month after month, that only a few of the population are benefited, and that too, at the expense and loss of the majority, it certainly becemes us all to know the reason why, and if possible prevent its continuance. And the only way properly to boom this city so that all may be benefited is to boom those interests which lay at the foundation, not only of our city but of our national prosperity, viz: the manufacturing and producing interests of various kinds. And if these "liberal, enterprising and energetic business men" can be induced by this continuous booming to manifest their much talked of business enterprise by investing their supposed wealth in developing the productive capabilities of the people, and giving employment to the laboring population, then this booming will prove beneficial. But unless you can do this, you will continue to boom for the few, and the many will continue to suffer for it. If there are 1,000 houses in the city, and the increased rents average $35 per year, then the real estate owners are benefited $25,000 and we have no increase of the means whereby wages is increased, or wealth produced."

Friend E. M., all these things combine to build up a town. It needs something to give a start. These mineral wells are great starters. Manufacturing interests come in due time whenever profitable investments can be made manifest.

HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Thirty years have passed away since the Republican party came into existence. No thirty years of the world's history have produced more thrilling scenes, and no party ever had such a grand record. Organized at a time when the slave power was encroaching upon free territory, and for the avowed purpose of preventing the further extention of slavery, it has passed through and been victorious in the greatest war of modern times, restored the rebel states to all their rights, grappled with all the questions growing out of the war, reconstruction, finance and tariff, elected six presidential candidates, and is now in the midst of its eight presidential campaign. All these events are graphically told by Frank A. Flower in his History of the Republican Party; its origin, growth and mission, just issued. It is a grand book. Its subject matter is grandly treated, and the work should be in the hands of everybody. Sent postpaid on receipt of $2. Agents wanted in every county, city and town.

Address,
UNION PUBLISHING CO.,
Springfield, Ill.

HOW CHEAP GAS FARED IN PEORIA ILL.

A few months ago the city of Bloomington was invaded by a set of fellows from the east. They were filled with the spirit of true benevolence, and their ardent desire was to give the city cheap gas. The idea caught the fancy of a large class of people who fancy that they can get something for nothing, and as the new projectors said they could make gas out of water, it seemed as if the millenium was about to set in. So the common council listened to the song of the siren and allowed the new company to come in on its own terms, dig up the streets, and proceed to fight the old company. Perhaps one reason why the new company met with such favor was that the old gas works was the property of the Gen. Gridley estate and the old man had knocked the bark off of so many of the Bloomington people that they were rather anxious to get even with him by trying to kill his gas works after he was dead. So the new company opened with a grand flourish, and everything, so far as surface indications went, was lovely. The new gas gave no more light than the old, though, and after a little, complaints began to appear. Once in a while a workman would topple over dead, and occasionally a citizen. and then it came out that the new illuminator was of the most deadly nature, and that when a person was once overcome by it, blood poisening set in, even if he temporarily came out of it, so that full and complete recovery was impossible. Then the new company leased the works of the old one and put up the rates. They now said cheap gas was a delusion and could not be made, and it was necessary to unite the two companies. The people of Bloomington were thus fairly caught, for it is evident that they must pay all the rent that the new company pays to the old, as well as paying the interest upon the new works, and double the number of pipes, mains and the like. The other day the new company's works caught fire and burned, and the city was plunged into total darkness. The management has now fitted up the old Gridley works and is running them. The people of Bloomington have therefore got nothing for their experiment but the privilege of supporting two monopolies instead of one—with a poorer light than they had in the first place.—*Peoria Journal.*

HOW TO WRITE FOR THE PRESS.

1. When you have finished your letter strike out all the preface—it is unnecessary and only takes up space—and begin at the heart of your subject at once. Go at it hammer and tongs. When you have made your point drop it right there, and don't add another word.

2. Sign it with your own proper name and address—for publicatiion if possible. Don't shift on to the editor responsibility which you are not prepared to assume yourself in a matter which chiefly concerns yourself. It is rarely that there is any good reason for hiding behind a nom de plume, when there is not an equally good reason for dropping the esteemed communication into the waste basket.

3. Don't ask the editor to correct errors. Don't make them. When God inspires a man with a thought worth uttering. He generally supplies him also with the faculty of uttering it correctly.

4. If you never hear from your "esteemed communication" do not assume at once that the editor suppressed it from "cowardice" or "corrupt" motives. There are abundance of other theories which might account for its disappearance. It may have been of very little interest; it may have been too long; it may have been unfit for publication by reason of its personality or stupidity. *Detroit Evening News.*

EXAMINATION FOR WEST POINT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINTON, JUNE 27, '84.

A board will convene in the city of Adrian, on Wednesday the 30th day of July next, for the purpose of examining such young men as desire to become candidates for appointment to the United States military academy for the Second congressional district. Candidates upon entering the academy must be between the ages of seventeen and twenty two. All candidates must be at least five feet in height, free from all deformity and disease. All persons desiring to become candidates can address me at Adrian.

N. B. ELDREDGE.

THE NEW POTATO BUG.

ROCHESTER, July 7th, 1884.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:—Having seen nothing in print of the new potato pest which has made its appearance in this vicinity, and may also be found in others, I thought some of your readers would like to hear about them.

In shape they resemble the yellow vine bug, but are larger and green in color.

Their effect on the potato vine is like that of frost, for where-ever they are found the leaves wither.

When disturbed they run or fly away quickly, which makes it difficult to destroy them. Very truly yours,

H. J. PEARSALL.

Woman as wife and mother has an acknowledged power. In this sacred relation she is most frequently presented to us. We see the wives of Washington, Adams, Polk, Lincoln, Hayes and Garfield as they stimulated their husbands to develop all the talents in their keeping, and rise to places of honor. We follow Mrs. Ann H. Judson as she goes with her husband, through all his terrible vicissitudes of Ava and Oung-pen La. Or, we in imagination see Mrs. Jonathan Edwards as she encourages her massive-minded companion, or at eventide, as she gathers her young family about her, to instruct them thoroughly in the divine plan of salvation and in correctness of life before God. We see the mothers of many of our most noted divines, as they early impart religious truth and pray with and for the sons, who in after life have prevailed mightily with God, and gathered much fruit.

A Startling Discovery.

Pysicians are often startled by remarkable discoveries. The fact that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and all Throat and Lung diseases is daily curing patients that they have given up to die, is startling them to realize their sense of duty, and examine into the merits of this wonderful discovery; resulting in hundreds of our best Physicians using it in their practice. Trial bottles free at Frank Smith's Drug Store. Regular size $1.00. 4

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